NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

Social Justice

PRODUCE FOR USE AT A FAIR PROFIT

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

VOL. I • NUMBER 12 ROYAL OAK • MICHIGAN • MAY 29, 1936 5 CENTS PER COPY

By Mark Meechan

ONE of the obstruction devices used by New Deal opponents of the Frazier-Lemke bill was to play the city Congressmen against the farm Congressmen by arguing that the bill discriminated against the city home owners who are sweating under mortgage indebtedness.

Everyone knew that this last-minute concern for the city people was an insincere gesture, meant to split the ranks and defeat the farm bill.

The known framers of that parliamentary stratagem have been enemies of the Frazier-Lemke bill for the past two years. Had they been on the level, they would not have used this trick at the last moment of the Frazier-Lemke fight; they would have proposed a bill, months or years ago, that was just as effectively drawn for the benefit of the city debtors as the Frazier-Lemke bill was for the relief of agricultural endebtedness.

They never were sufficiently concerned about the struggling city folks to introduce such a bill and fight for its passage with the unrelenting devotion and toil that Bill Lemke expended for the farmers.

But Bill Lemke, nearly two years ago, framed and had introduced a companion bill to the Frazier-Lemke bill, expressly designed to get the home owners out from under back-breaking interest payment—not in the banker's way, but in the people's way.

The New Deal enemies of Frazier-Lemke never helped Bill Lemke to help the city people. Of course, they didn't mention that in their attacks upon his bill.

Perhaps they thought the Home Owners Loan Corporation, a New Deal measure for meeting the city home owners' debt problem, was a strong enough gesture to make campaign material and pull city votes for themselves and the New Deal.

Their eloquent pleas in behalf of the debt-burdened city owner are the best evidence in the world that the New Deal has not met the city-home-debt problem. Evidently, even they know that the H.O.L.C. has been a miserable flop.

◆ ◆ ◆

That kind of unfair tactics, however, doesn't dampen Bill Lemke's ardor to do his best as a legislator for *all* the people. While the Sabaths of Illinois, the Fords of California and the Lesinskis of Michigan were doing nothing effective to provide a workable substitute for H.O.L.C., Bill Lemke was working as hard as he could, during the lulls in his farm debt refinancing fight, to help the city owner.

Not only did he have "in committee" a Frazier-Lemke bill for the city home owners and small business men; he was getting somewhere, without the benefit of New Deal assistance, in putting a moratorium bill for city home debt through the Congress.

It hasn't been given much publicity, but Bill Lemke was actually successful in

(Continued on page 2)

Method of Selecting Delegates to National Union Convention

EDITORIAL

THE LAST STRAW

THE defeat of the Frazier-Lemke Bill was the last straw to break the patience of the American people.

From the unassailable testimony of the vote printed in the Congressional Record of Wednesday, May 13th, it is certain that the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties ganged their forces against the people's legislation.

The significant point, rising clear above every other argument, is this, namely, that the Frazier-Lemke bill was opposed not because it was class legislation for the farmer, but because it attempted to restore to Congress its function of issuing and regulating money.

Republican and Democrat may differ on the method and objective of doles, on child labor, on tariff, on a thousand incidentals. But on the money question and on sustaining in power the overlords of private money control, the Democrats, led by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joseph Byrns, and the Republicans led by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Bertrand Snell, proved to be Siamese twins—the original Tweedle-Dum and Tweedle-Dee hypocrites—whose promises are as trustworthy as the siren song of a strumpet.

As the two parties are substantially one in the House of Representatives on the money question, so they will be one as they wage their sham battle for political victory next November.

There will be no issue in this forthcoming campaign that affects the problems and the policies which really matter. One party will run east into socialism; the other will run west into the same pitfall. One will achieve socialism through legislation; the other will accomplish its end through forced revolution.

The money question and the debt question will not be touched. America will be sentenced to suffer want in the midst of plenty while the thirty and more billion dollars of bankers' bonds continue to siphon the profits from industry, labor and agriculture in the form of interest tribute for the private coiners of money. The money changers' servants will continue to offer sacrifice before the altar of Mammon.

With the defeat of the Frazier-Lemke Bill the last straw has fallen upon our wearied backs. The last hope for financial reform under the New Deal has vanished.

Approximately 150 members of Congress have been driven, politically and economically, into no man's land.

Untold numbers of American citizens who believe in democracy and the high destiny of this nation have been driven with them.

The New Dealers are smug in their complacency that these 150 Congressmen and millions of citizens have no place to go but to return to the fouled manger of the New Deal with its doles and its socialism, its bureaucracy and its insincerity, its gesturing to the left while it veers intemperately to the canyons of the right.

This smugness in the minds of keen observers is symptomatic of the madness which encompasses those about to be destroyed.

For be it recorded these 150 Congressmen and their millions of constituents will not remain, bewildered, in no man's land nor will they return in desperation to the New Deal which is nothing more than the Old Deal turned inside out.

Take this determination for what it is worth.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

In the May 15th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there appeared an announcement under the heading of "Rules on Who Is a Politician". From the many complaints and criticisms received at the Central Office it is necessary to make a fuller explanation of this article.

While all the persons on the public payroll are not working against the principles of the National Union, we know that some of them are being used or are deliberately working with the sole thought of destruction to this organization.

Therefore, any person who is on the public payroll may retain his or her office in the National Union, or he or she may be elected to such an office, only after his case has received the approval of the National State Supervisor or his appointed deputy.

After this consent has been given this person will be able to work with a renewed energy knowing that he has been investigated and found with a clean slate. There will then be no chance for argument or accusations directed at this individual by members, because it will be known that he has been tried and not found wanting.

First Big Rally Opens Aug. 13 at Cleveland

Delegates From Each Congressional District to Be Chosen on Member Basis

DETAILED plans and the method for the selection of the 4,000 delegates and 4,000 alternates who will attend the first annual convention of the National Union for Social Justice to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 13, 14, 15 and 16, of this year, were officially announced this week by the committee on arrangements.

Virtually the whole nation will be watching, keen-eyed, and in expectant mood, the things which will be accomplished in this, the first national convocation of the National Union for Social Justice, under the leadership of the Reverend Father Charles E. Coughlin. National history will be in the making at this meeting, to be held in Cleveland's Public Hall and Stadium, on the shores of Lake Erie, where accommodations are being completed for an expected daily gathering of more than 100,000 delegates, alternates and members for each of the 4 days of the convention.

Complete plans for the selection of the delegates and alternates to be sent to Cleveland by the 435 Congressional Districts throughout the United States are as follows:

From Congressional Districts

First: Delegates and alternates will be selected by the various duly organized local units to represent all national Congressional Districts from every state in the Union.

Second: Each local unit of the National Union for Social Justice is entitled to select from its membership a representative who will be sent to its Congressional District convention. For each 25 members in a local unit's active membership list its representative will be entitled to 1 vote in that Congressional District convention. For example, where a local unit has a membership of 200 persons, its representative will be entitled to 8 votes in the selection of delegates and alternates to represent that Congressional District to the National Convention in Cleveland. July 8th has been designated as the deadline for the holding of these Congressional District con-

(Continued on page 3)

What Will Follow the Dead League?

Status Quo in Europe Becomes a Stumbling Block to Peace Among Nations of World

By Justin Soval

Washington, D. C.—The insistent question in the minds of those who are alive to the deeper significance of the trend of world events is: "What will rise to replace or displace the League of Nations?"

Grave in its consequences to this and future generations is the fear and expectancy that leads one to distinguish between displacement and replacement.

The displacement of the League can be followed by but one trend—the trend toward intensified nationalism and the inevitable conflict.

Displacement will follow the splitting of nations into two "alliances of necessity", those opposed to the League, those determined that the League shall survive.

Divided Over League

It becomes increasingly apparent that Italy, Germany and Japan, which started the split against the League, intend to maintain, if not widen, the breach.

There is plenty of evidence to support the expectation that Great Britain and France will cling to the machinery of the League. They will try to patch it up, to disguise it, in short, to do anything rather than junk it, and thereby abandon the finest instrumentality for dominating the affairs of other nations that was ever devised by the brains of diplomats.

If both groups hold stubbornly to their present policies, the League of Nations promises to become the wedge which will divide Europe into two great alliances, more openly hostile to the aims and interests of each other than were the two great alliances which fostered the World War.

Perhaps it is another example of the grim irony of fate, that the "fraternity" of nations which formed itself on the terms of the last Great Peace should survive to be the offensive or defensive alignment and the aggravating cause of the next Great War.

Use League for Mask

The League, and particularly its action against Italy, is showing itself as the alliance of "haves", among the nations, against the "have nots". Britain and France, without whose aggressive support the League of Nations would have completely collapsed months ago, are and always have been using the League as window dressing for their policies of protecting the "status quo", first, last and all the time.

So far are they from resenting armed invasion on the part of other nations, when it does not endanger the "status quo", that they would gladly condone that aggression, if they could do so without endangering the prestige of their "League of Self Interest".

That was demonstrated in the prematurely disclosed Hoare-Laval peace plan, which would have given Italy the territory in Abyssinia then occupied by right of conquest, in order to effect a cessation of hostilities and remove the growing strain upon the international popular prestige of the League of Nations.

Well informed observers do not doubt that the Hoare-Laval plan had the tacit approval of Downing Street and that the whole business was like a political trial balloon which is frequently used to test out popular reaction in advance of actual official commitment to a planned policy. Hoare was a willing scapegoat.

Peace Plan a "Feeler"

Opposition to armed aggression (outside the sacred "status quo") probably was never the sincere intent of the powers behind the League of Nations.

Now that Mussolini's determined—and in certain respects admirable—drive to strike the veil of deceit from the face of the new peace goddess has succeeded, the League of Nations, in its disgrace, remains as a new hazard of war.

If the defenders of the "status quo", by blind insistence on their now exposed and discredited policies, force the *displacement* of the League, they, in effect, force war.

On the other hand, the stimulating of prompt action to replace the moribund League and its inequitably applied power of economic and military sanctions is the hopeful but almost hopeless dream of those who still believe that there is a possibility of composing the differences of the world's major powers.

Basis of New Concert

Certainly, along the latter course lies the sole hope of averting the cataclysm which the events of the last two years have prepared for an already stricken world.

Above all else, it calls for a change of heart on the part of the "status quo" nations, Britain and France.

They must place the ideal of world peace even above the "status quo". They must come to the council chamber with ideals, not ulterior purposes. They must convince the nations of the world that they are interested in peace and progress for all nations—first, last and all the time.

Then and under those conditions might they gain the co-operation of the United States. Then might a preponderance of world opinion be massed against *every* form of armed aggression that the most audacious dictator in the world would not dare to defy.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

China

Hongkong, China—The announcement that officials had taken measures to counteract the sale of risque American magazines indicates that the Orient may admire our machinery, but not our moral influence. Several book stall proprietors were fined for selling American publications of questionable character. It is bad enough that such publications should be sent throughout the length and breadth of our own land, but it is even more tragic when foreign nations must impose penalties for their dissemination. Here, surely is an opportunity to "crack down" against a most insidious influence in American life.

Chinese authorities have begun a more strict enforcement of dress laws. These regulations ban the appearance of bare arms and legs in public. No doubt the influence of American styles, and particularly Hollywood extremes of attire, have penetrated the Oriental life. One cannot refrain from admiring the stand of the officials. For, surely, there is a happy medium in dress between the wanton extremes of the semi-nudist and the becoming coverage and modesty that ought to characterize a civilized lady.

The Panchen Lama, one of the religious rulers of Tibet, exiled for the last twelve years in Nanking, will return to Lhasa, "the Forbidden City", to assist in the methodical search for a reincarnated living Buddha who will succeed the late Dalai Lama. The contenders have been limited to six infants. The test consists in a lake mirroring the truthful candidates but rippling or clouding against the infants to be disqualified. The first qualification of these claimants is that they were supposedly born simultaneously with the death of the Dalai Lama in 1933. They will ultimately be sent to the sacred palace in the forbidden city where the Grand Lamas, sitting on jeweled tables, in the great council hall, will draw lots for the final choice. The lucky child then will be officially confirmed, cleansed in the water from the Ganges and honored and obeyed.

An official news release from Taiyuanfu in the Shansi province states that Chinese Nationalist armies, using American bombing planes, killed 3,400 communists in fierce battles near Fenchow. The communists, besides the severe casualties, were driven back to the borders of the province, and some 2,000 shell-shocked prisoners were taken. Evidently the Chinese do not believe in sparing the reds to spoil their children.

◆ ◆ ◆

Bolivia

La Paz, Bolivia—Again the military forces seized control of the government of Bolivia when Jose Louis Tejada Sorzano was ousted as president and members of the Socialist party took over. The bloodless, shotless, coup was led by Colonel German Busch, acting chief of the army general staff, who will act as president pro-tem. Announcement was made that Colonel David Toro, hero and fearless leader of the Chaco war, will be made president. He gained recognition for his military strategy in defending his fort, during the Paraguayan offensive, against overwhelming odds. He was also minister of the interior during the former presidency of Hernando Siles and has functioned as minister of agriculture and communications. It is especially noteworthy that Colonel Toro is the nominal head of the Socialist party. This extreme wing was formed following the Chaco war by students and ex-army men who found the conservative element too orthodox for their advanced political ideas. This party may prove to be a front for the Communists' activity.

◆ ◆ ◆

Just Young Fellow

Mouche, Kurdistan, Turkey — Ali Shefky Agha, 137, oldest man in Turkey since the death of Zaro Agha in 1934, dislikes any reference to himself as "old". According to a recent news dispatch, he has three wives and eleven living children, the oldest of whom is a robust old man with a white beard.

◆ ◆ ◆

Austria

Vienna, Austria—While the Bolivian coup was being effected another was consummated with the disposal of the vice-chancellor, Prince Ernst Von Starhemberg, by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg. The situation appeared menacing when the first news spread throughout the world, but Premier Benito Mussolini appears to be willing to go along with the chancellor despite his friendliness with the ousted prince. He sent assurances of good will to Chancellor Schuschnigg and likewise reiterated that the Rome protocol, which guarantees political independence for Austria, will remain a bulwark of the Fascist government's policies. Il Duce's message came in response to one from Schuschnigg, which assured Italy that there would be no change in Austria's position toward the latter despite the removal of Prince Starhemberg from the cabinet.

By some it is believed that the way is being prepared for the return of Prince Otto which would be the restoration of Hapsburg influence. This suspicion is given color by a visit to Vienna of Archduchess Adelaide, the elder sister of Prince Otto, to sound out public opinion and the attitude of the Little Entente concerning the actual return of a Hapsburg to Austrian authority. The Balkan entente—Jugo Slavia, Roumania, Greece and Turkey—especially the former, will resist such a restoration, fearing that a Hapsburg might desire Austrian expansion which would absorb such small countries as Jugo Slavia and Checho Slovakia.

The friction between Chancellor Schuschnigg and Prince Starhemberg is believed to be due to a quarrel of their respective armies, standing for diametrically opposite ideals. The chancellor's army is strongly Anti-Semitic. Starhemberg's Heimwehr (home guard) represents the democratic elements.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dead Chauffeur Loyal

Berlin, Germany — Adolf Hitler buried his chauffeur, Julius Schreck, with an impressive military guard of 7,000 soldiers. Schreck, who fought with Hitler in the famous coup more than 10 years ago, went to prison with him and as he rose in power became the one and only chauffeur Hitler had. It is said that Schreck was the only person der Fuehrer completely trusted. The Black Shirt Schutz Staffel played their song of allegiance: "When Everyone Else Becomes Disloyal", and Hitler himself placed a wreath on the tomb which bore the inscription "To my old, loyal, beloved comrade."

Why I Walked Out on the Bell Committee

Denied Counsel Advice, All Defense Statements Barred: American Citizen in Stocks

By Dr. Francis E. Townsend

A decent respect for the opinions of mankind impells me to give the following reasons for "walking out" during the Bell investigation.

The conduct of this so-called investigation of the Townsend movement convinced me that it was primarily a political move, such as has characeferized the present political leadership of this nation to "intimidate any who dare to oppose the 'new deal.'"

Threats have reached me that the ultimate purpose is to use the power of "Farleyism" to deny to our National Townsend Weekly, and other publications, the right to use the United States mail because of alleged use of the mails to defraud. This would be curtailing the freedom of the press with vengeance!

It was a matter of public comment when this investigation was started that the political leaders, fearing the rapid increase and spread of the Townsend movement had united to bring about a Congressional investigation to *stop* the movement and Congressman Bell was reported to have been chosen to lead the investigation because he was backed by the notorious Pendergast political machine of Kansas City, and could not, therefore, be touched by the resentment of voters who were in sympathy with the Townsend movement. Mr. Bell chose as his attorney for the investigation, Mr. Sullivan, who is reputed to be backed also by the Pendergast political machine.

Letter to Father Coughlin

Dear Father Coughlin:

Knowing of your deep and sympathetic interest in human rights and human welfare, I am sending you, without further comment, a copy of a statement which I have just sent to our official paper, The Townsend National Weekly. I wanted you to be one of the first to have first hand information as to why I "walked out" on the Bell committee.

Wishing you all success in your great work, I am

Cordially yours,
Dr. F. E. Townsend.

All Defense Barred

Mr. Bell, on the floor of Congress, in moving the resolution for the investigation, publicly charged that I was a charlatan and a quack economist who was deluding the old people of this country. The Congressional Record will show that when a member of the House made the point of order, that Mr. Bell was going outside the scope of the resolutions in making these charges, the chair ruled that the resolutions were broad enough to cover. But when the investigating committee had been appointed, Mr. Bell promptly ruled that all consideration of the truth or merits of the Townsend plan would be excluded, thus attempting to prevent any open or fair answer to the investigating committee of the charges he had thus publicly spread upon the government records.

As the investigation proceeded it became evident that the chairman of the committee, and the astute attorneys connected with the committee, were proceeding upon a plan to dig up all the private scandal and filth which might possibly be connected with the lives of any individuals who may have been connected with this organization, which had spread over the nation in two short years and whose growth had been so fast that no man or group of men could carefully select or hand pick those who were becoming connected with it as volunteers or otherwise.

The alleged sins or indiscretions of youth—occurring 15 and even 30 years ago were uncovered by this "smelling committee" in spite of the fact that many of these workers had lived useful and God-fearing lives while their children had been reared to maturity in decent homes of the parents who were American taxpayers and good citizens.

One wonders what would be the result if a similar committee clothed with the powers of Congress were to uncover all the private facts of the lives connected with Mr. Farley's Tammany Hall, or with the Pendergast machine of Kansas City or even with New Deal agencies like the P.W.A., where reputable citizens are publicly charging the misuse of funds and the flagrant use of relief funds for political purposes.

Denied Attorney Counsel

The Bell committee so far invaded Constitutional rights of private citizens and taxpayers, including myself, that I determined to challenge their power to continue such invasion by the only way left open to me—which was to refuse to attend further meetings of this committee except under arrest and governmental compulsion.

The Bell committee refused to permit my personal attorney to sit by me and to advise me in the course of the investigation, although I was continually confronted by their attorneys who sought in every way to cause me to make statements which might tend to incriminate me. I charge that this is un-American and unfair and in plain violation of my Constitutional rights as an American citizen.

No Statement Permitted

The Bell committee was permitted to ask me insulting questions tending to show that the only thing I knew about the Townsend Plan was how to get money from confiding old people and yet, when I tried to present to the committee what I did really know and teach about the Townsend Plan I was not permitted to read a statement on that subject nor to file it as a part of the Hearing records. I was thus denied the right to publicly defend myself before my government of charges which Mr. Bell had caused to be spread before the public and which charges were given nation wide publicity. As I understand it, an American citizen when charged with serious offence is given the right to know what the charges are and to defend himself against those charges in any tribunal before which he may have been called to publicly defend himself. I charge that I have been arrogantly and unjustly denied this right by the Bell investigating committee.

The Bell committee ignored the right of petition by which over 10 million American citizens sent three truck loads of petitions to the nation's Capitol to be delivered to the Bell committee in support of the Townsend Plan.

False Charges Revived

The Bell committee brought out alleged facts concerning the indictment of one of our trusted and prominent workers and gave nation wide publicity to these alleged facts without presenting the other side of the case, which was known to them, that these indictments which occurred many years ago during the heat of a bitter political campaign, were either quashed or when tried were judged "not guilty." I charge that here was a plain case where the real truth was suppressed and where an American citizen was left for weeks, by the Bell committee under the cloud of supposed guilt in connection with cases cited where THERE HAD BEEN NO CONVICTION and where, on the contrary, when cases had been tried there HAD BEEN ACQUITTAL.

I was personally charged before the Bell committee with having gotten away with an item of $1,700 which had been contributed but never accounted for. My attorney, Mr. Sheridan Downey, tried to explain to the committee that this item was a special fund which had been impounded and was now being used for the special purpose for which it was contributed but he was not permitted to make such a statement and the press of the nation carried stories emanating from the Bell investigating committee room which gave the public impression that I had personally used this money with no accounting for it.

The Bell committee subjected me for two days to a form of "yes" and "no" examination where, deprived of the advice of attorney, I was not permitted to make such comment as would clear up some of the questions raised and would have fully revealed the truth. But when others took the stand with statements, which might be adverse to me or to the Townsend movement, they were permitted to ramble on with general statements which were designed to incriminate me.

Because of these and many other facts, I determined to use the only method that seemed to be left open to me—to challenge the arrogant assumptions and misuse of power by the Bell committee by opening the way to contempt proceedings. I sincerely hope that I will be arrested. That I may be put on trial and, if necessary, in the cause of human liberty, that I may be imprisoned in order that these issues of American rights under the Constitution may have a full hearing before the court of public opinion and that the verdict of the American people may be given, not in a packed and prejudiced "hearing" but at the American place of power—the voting of intelligent American citizens at the POLLS.

How Delegates For Convention Will Be Named

Continued from Page 1

ventions in order that ample time may be had to complete plans before convention time in August.

Membership Basis for Delegates

Third: The number of delegates and alternates to be chosen by any one Congressional District is to be determined on the basis of the number of members active in that particular Congressional District. In other words, the 4,000 delegates and 4,000 alternates, ultimately to be selected, will be chosen as follows: The figure 4,000 minus (see note below), which represents the total number of delegates to the Cleveland convention, is to be divided into the total number of active members of the National Union for Social Justice for the entire United States. On the basis of that quotient each Congressional District will be alloted its quota of delegates and alternates. For example, if that quotient were 1,000 and a Congressional District has a membership of 20,000 persons, that district is entitled to 20 delegates and 20 alternates to the Cleveland convention. In the event that a Congressional District has a membership of 20,500 up to 20,999, it will be entitled to one-half delegate vote extra on the basis of the extra 500 members. If that Congressional District has 21,000 members, it will be entitled to 21 delegates and 21 alternates. Delegates will have *one vote* on the convention floor. It is to be remembered that alternates will have *no vote* on the contion floor except in the event of absence from the convention of the delegate for which he or she is chosen to represent.

Every District Represented

Fourth: Every one of the 435 Congressional Districts in the United States is entitled to at least 1 delegate and 1 alternate as its representative, providing this congressional has been duly organized and has at least one active local unit. In a few instances active memberships in some Congressional Districts will be less than the quotient upon which the representation of the larger districts is based. (See above.) In these instances the total number of these delegates will be deducted from the 4,000 delegates and alternates to be selected, which will reduce slightly the 4,000 figure which is to be divided into the total active membership in the National Union for Social Justice in the entire United States.

Watch for further details on the First Annual Convention of the National Union for Social Justice on August 13, 14, 15 and 16, in Cleveland, Ohio, in SOCIAL JUSTICE each week.

Social Justice

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

May 29th, 1936 — Volume 1, No. 12

Copyright, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company, published weekly; publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed, we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1936, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE BRAIN-TRUST BUBBLE

TO THE Gargantuan Groans of General Johnson, intermittently bewailing the slaughter of the Blue Eagle and his own personal defeat and discomfiture at the hands of the "Brain Trust," have now succeeded the more urbane reverberations of current jeremiads from the pen of Mr. George W. Peek, original administrator of the A.A.A. Mr. Peek vigorously belabors the same "Brain Trust" with a verbal bastinado, ranging all the way from "communists," "collectivists," "internationalists," "economists" to that most withering of all irrefutable epithets—just plain, unvarnished, unqualified "professors."

For an epitaph over the authentic, unadulterated New Deal of Baruch-Johnson-Peck, the latter writes: "The 'economists' and professors knew what they wanted, and were determined to get it. I thought I had them checked, but events proved that I was mistaken."

Mr. Peek might have profited by that historic observation, made to an anxious friend who foreboded dire distress for the callow and inexperienced Woodrow Wilson then entering state politics in New Jersey: "For ways that are subtle, resourceful, devious and dark, your party boss or political trickster shrinks into a mere piker alongside the experts whom the president of Princeton has met and mastered among college politicians."

The Presidential Brain

Lurid are the lights cast by Mr. Peek's revelation on the acrobatic gyrations of the Rooseveltian mind. Aside from a propensity for rather reckless and precipitate experimentation, and an inverted open-mindedness that betrays a void of political principle and strong conviction, it is difficult to discern in the presidential mentality anything very steady or striking or original or profound.

In the first fervor of the campaign, after the Chicago convention had promulgated policies the very antithesis of all that subsequently characterized the New Deal, Mr. Roosevelt could declare—with full sincerity at the time, we are willing to believe—"I am for this platform 100 percent."

And in that inaugural address that rang round the world, with its intrepid ultimatum to the money-changers, the nation seemed unanimously to sense the accents and masterful purpose of a crusader.

But facing the artificial "emergency" that those same money-changers had engineered, and the consequent banking débâcle into which they betrayed his administration, Mr. Roosevelt's brain suddenly blazed forth in the blast that "the machinery of civilization had broken down."

Floundering thenceforth amid a welter of projects for relief, recovery and reform, the president evinced no settled principles, no social or statesmanlike philosophy fully matured, no creative genius beyond a certain knack for improvisation, no consistent program springing from roots much deeper than a kind of airy, gay and light-hearted, if not somewhat flippant and irresponsible, spirit of adventure—or, as he himself prefers to call it, a proudly flaunted penchant for "social pioneering."

Brains of the Bankers' Bloc

But hovering on the horizon, even long before the election, watched and waited one master-mind, a dynamic intellect with no hesitancy of purpose whatsoever, with no immature ways and means, but with a detailed and specific plan wrought out through a long life's experience in the international money-world.

At the psychological moment, when bewilderment had bereft the administration of all resource, on the spot up sprang Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, with the New Deal practically complete in his pocket, and with his henchmen, General Johnson and Mr. Peek, tensely poised on tiptoe to execute the ready-made plans and specifications, both in industry and for the farmer.

Ostensibly, Mr. Baruch's system envisaged industrial and agricultural reform. But its true intent later burst forth in General Johnson's inconsiderate boast that both the keystone and the cornerstone of this Baruchian system was "sound money." That is, the whole world of workers, both of factory and farm, was to be whipped into a furore of excitement and fallacious hope—all to the one absorbing end of distracting the popular mind from the problem of private money control which, as an awakened public conscience was beginning to perceive, lay at the base of this "most direful calamity that has afflicted mankind since the flood."

Triumph of the Brain-Trust

But somehow, despite the bluster of "cracking-down" and other vagaries of vaudevillian effervescence, these standpat stalwarts of "sound money" were tried and found devoid of the venturesome sense of pioneering.

Hence both the heads of N.R.A. and A.A.A.—and for the time being, and to all outward semblance, even the omnipresent Mr. Baruch—bowed themselves out before the triumphant ascendancy of the path-finding Brain Trust over the presidential spirit of innovation.

While starvation still stalked the world over, the president adopted that communistic principle of the Brain-Trusters that seeks, through centralized control and regimentation, to raise prices by destroying production, and by paying out to farmers colossal subsidies that could at least have been much better spent in enabling the famished millions to buy farm products in the form of bread and meat.

BOBBED BRAINS: HOW THEY GET THAT WAY

But it is high time that someone have the courage to puncture that iridescent bubble that the Brain-Trusters have blown about themselves. In no sense, have they a monopoly, or even a notable measure, of that high and cultured capacity that rational men have always admired as brains.

In no sense, have these academic dreamers ever evinced either the rare and radiant natural gifts or the trained intelligence of those consummate statesmen who fashioned the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence into the framework of the Constitution—the most memorable instrument, as the great intellect of Gladstone exultingly averred, ever struck off at a single moment by the brain and purpose of man.

These Brain-Trusters are at once the product and the proof of that decadence, that blistering blight, that descended upon American college education just as the twentieth century began.

Gone was that great Liberal-Arts tradition, gone that classical humanism of the past that had bred that logical mind, that sanity and soberness of judgment, that profound grasp of principle, that reverence for the eternal verities which genuine juristic genius had wrought into the jurisprudence of the civilized world and which our founding fathers later infused into our fundamental law and institutions.

In their place, our decadent colleges, trying "to put an edge on pig-iron," had installed the elective system, and fostered premature "specialization," with mere memory-work and the factual information of pseudo-science vainly presuming to supplant a sound philosophy that alone could supply meaning to the larger issues of life.

Contemptuous of the wisdom of the past, the shallow criticism of Kant, as mirrored in self-educated minds like Herbert Spencer, William James and John Dewey, had led most of the budding intelligentsia (whose "education" had been too much for their intelligence) to blossom forth as "liberals" and agnostics. Their economics they imbibed exclusively from the dismal tomes that the "orthodox" bankers' conspiracy had imposed upon the "learned" world.

In psychology, they worshipped the unclean idols of Freud. Into every school of political science in the land, men like the late Professor Burgess of Columbia had imported alien doctrines of Statolatry from the German Hegels and Droysens, and inoculated young America with the concept of "sovereignty" as "original, underived and irresponsible POWER," with its abhorrent corollary that the individual exists for the state.

The next step was easy to universal sympathy among the rising generation for the Marxian ideal of the Omnipotent State. Need we wonder at the partiality of the Brain-Trust for the gospel of salvation by bureaucratic enactment, for regimentation, for that universal abdication of liberty, that pitiful subserviency that falls down and adores totalitarian dictators? Study some of these blind spots in the Trusters' "Brains": much better would it be to brand them all—"Bobbed Brains!"

William Green Betrays Interests of Labor

Workers Have Common Cause With Farmers in Relief Offered in Frazier-Lemke Bill

By the Labor Editor

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, betrayed labor's best interests when he sought to drive a wedge between the American farmer and the industrial laborer with his letter opposing the Frazier-Lemke bill, read from the floor of the House of Representatives by Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee.

William Green uses the good name of the American Federation of Labor to defeat the Frazier-Lemke bill, yet organized labor in America would vote ten to one for that bill were a referendum to be held.

Green simply used his high position as head of the largest group of organized workers in America to rehash the arguments of these special privileged groups whose philosophy, whose program and whose legislative tactics have always been inimical to the best interest of labor.

The letter of William Green marks a victory of the Wall Street crowd over the interests of both farmer and industrial worker.

Street Opens Battle

The battle of Wall Street started in earnest in the autumn of 1933 when the Saturday Evening Post fired its opening gun in an article entitled "The Case Against Inflation" by Bernard M. Baruch.

The Post appeared on the streets on Tuesday. On Wednesday Matt Wohl, of the American Federation, came to the defense of "sound money."

On Wednesday a great industrialist was dragged across the stage. This time it was Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors.

On Thursday a whole troop of industrialists followed.

On Friday, Alfred E. Smith was called upon to deliver a public statement on the subject of money.

Strange bedfellows — Baruch, Warburg, Matt Wohl, Sloan and Alfred E. Smith!

Money Crowd Uses Legion

When the American Legion convened in Chicago, the state of Illinois had "loaned" the Legion $50,000. Before the convention was well under way the state was repaid. Before the convention adjourned twelve delegates had been selected by "The Street" to go forth and preach the doctrine of "sound money" and protest against "inflation." Naturally, the Legion was not responsible for the actions of delegates who simply landed good jobs in the "Street."

At the same time the same emissary from Wall Street went to men in the American Federation of Labor. The Federation, it is reputed, yielded likewise a dozen men who would go forth and preach the doctrine of "sound money" against the bug-a-boo of inflation.

Three years have passed. In the meantime the rank and file of the farmer and industrial workers alike have come to realize that the problem of debt is the primary problem facing this nation and there can be no prosperity worthy of the name unless that debt problem be faced and solved.

The interest item consumes the wealth of America faster than wealth can be accumulated.

Farmers and industrial workers alike realize that money is not wealth but that all money is "fiat" money and should be coined by the sovereign power of the state for the use of the citizens of that state.

Can't Meet Interest

The farm debt of America is approximately $12-billion. The first mortgage debt is $8-billion and the second mortgage debt, together with the chattel mortgage debt and the liens on livestock, bring the total to twelve. Interest on this total debt is approximately $700-million a year and that sum is not being even accumulated by the farmers of this nation, nor have the farms been on a profitable basis since 1920—sixteen years ago.

Reduction of this interest burden is essential to the economic existence of agriculture. Every farm family driven off the farm by foreclosure is one more family driven into the ranks of industrial employment or relief.

The workers of America know that if 4,100,000 farmers with first mortgages—not 2,800,000, as the Agricultural Department states—are driven into foreclosures over a period of time, say 300,000 a year, labor suffers in two ways. It suffers the competition for industrial jobs and it suffers because of high prices through scarcity.

Labor Leaders for Bill

Where did the honest labor leaders of America stand on Frazier-Lemke? The chairman of the committee on labor of the House is the Honorable William J. Connery, of Massachusetts. Connery is the outstanding champion of Labor's rights in the House and he stood squarely for farm refinancing, because he knew the bunkum being fed by the crooked Street to attentive political and labor leaders.

Two months ago when the Frazier-Lemke bill battle for signatures was on, William Green's name appeared in the press in connection with Frazier-Lemke. An analysis of the article discloses a clever publicity stunt, consisting of a reference to the bill and then a quotation from Green on the subject of "inflation" written two years ago. Green, when interviewed two months ago, denied any interest whatsoever opposed to the passage of Frazier-Lemke. And why should he be opposed?

Every typical industrial worker in America is in debt. Frugality may have enabled him to save enough for the down payment, or even the completed monthly payments for a home. Members of the family may have worked to clear the home of any incumbrance and provide security in life insurance or savings besides. We had millions of thrifty families out of debt at the end of the last decade.

Relief Rolls at Peak

The depression left 15,000,000 unemployed. Today there are over 12 millions and there are over 20 millions on the relief rolls. The press of the nation comments universally on the strange fact that despite gains in employment the relief rolls were never higher. The reason is that all savings and all private charity is practically at an end.

Following the curtailment of employment came the bank failures where well over one-third of our institutions were closed forever. The loss through bank failures from 1864 to 1934 is precisely $14-billion, or $200-million a year. The average loss only applied to this depression now totals $1,200,000,000. Yet debts remain.

The bankers have their solution for this debt problem. It is bankruptcy. It is simply the solution that makes the debtor hand over his property to the creditor and start accumulation for the next shakedown.

William Green, in opposing farm refinancing, went the way of the bankers. He approved the foreclosures. He opposed "inflation," as he called the issuance of Treasury currency against the bonds which were backed by the farm lands of America.

Never Opposed Bank Bonds

Did you ever hear William Green oppose the issuance of a government bond? Did he ever protest the right of the banker to liquefy that government bond by the issue of Treasury currency against it? Never, and what is more, he never will.

Millions of industrial workers still have homes. Most of them, of course, are encumbered. The urban first mortgage debt is approximately $29-billion. It is a 6 per cent debt. Interest alone amounts to almost $1,800,000,000 a year. You cannot take care of this debt through the machinery of a Farm Credit Administration. You can take care of it through amendments to the Home Owner's Loan Act.

The wealth of the wealthy has been made liquid. And William Green has never protested.

Now is the day for the worker and the farmer to unite in demanding that the same liquidity be given the real wealth of America—the home of the industrial worker and the farmer.

The government charges the banks just 30 cents for each thousand dollars it prints against the wealth of the wealthy.

Green objects to a plan which will give the Treasury $15 a year for each $1,000 it prints against the collateral of the farms of America.

It is trite to say that the interest of agriculture and of labor are identical. Wall Street recognized it last week when it sought to drive the wedge between labor and agriculture. Withdraw that wedge of Wall Street and labor and agriculture will reunite against their common enemy—the money-changers!

Correspondent Exposes Low Wages in Waterbury

Waterbury, Conn. — (By special correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)—Waterbury wage earners know now why their city is called the Brass City. The Bridgeport Sunday Herald, exposing sensational wage minimums paid in industries, says: "The name comes from the peculiar hardness of the metal manufactured there, metal whose brassy quality is reflected in the hearts of the manufacturers."

More than half of the entire working population of the Brass City earns less than $20 weekly, individually, it is charged. Women in Waterbury earn an average weekly pay of $8 to $10; men earn a pay average ranging between $18 and $20, the same exposé discloses.

Payroll Hard to Find

Information concerning what working people are earning, when they do work, is difficult to get from official sources in Waterbury.

When asked for a fair average for men and women, without hesitation the writer's informant replied: "From $18 to $19 for the men, and about $8 or $9 for the women."

The manufacturers won't tell. Individually and collectively they cry that it is no one's business what they pay. The truth concerning the secrecy probably is that they are ashamed to let the public know the facts, with their imputation of personal greed.

Through conversations with men on the street and in neighborhood gathering places, actual facts of starvation wages were gleaned.

One man, with a wife and one child to support, has earned $9.97 a week for the last six months.

Another worker, fortunately unmarried, has earned only $6.40 a week since he went back to work eight months ago after being out of work for over a year.

Here are just a few of the wages paid by the Brass Hearts to men who work between 40 and 45 hours a week—$16.84, $17.53, $13.27, $12.80, $19.10, $23.25 — with slight variations.

Husband and Wife Work

One woman said she was working at a Waterbury factory and earning $11 a week. Her husband also works there. He earns $15 weekly. Husband and wife live in comparative luxury on their $26 simply because they have no children.

Two men, oddly enough, earn $13.95 each a week.

There are, according to official figures, 32,025 people at work in the Brass City today.

16,000 Under $20

A comparative percentage, based on the tabulation showing approximately 52 per cent of the workers receiving less than $20 per week, reveals that over 16,000 men in the city are struggling to live on less than $20 a week.

Approximately 23 per cent of the workers, or slightly more than 6,000, are fighting to keep their heads above the flood waters of financial ruin on less than $25 a week.

And that practically takes care of the entire working population.

When wages paid female workers are included the percentage of low-wage workers is considerably increased. Top wage for a woman in Waterbury is approximately $14 weekly, and there is only a bare handful earning this. The average wage is generally less than $10 weekly.

Call It Living Wage

The manufacturers argue that these are "living wages." The factory boss will tell you that competition is so keen he has to keep his sales prices pared to the bone and that in order to do this he has to keep production costs as low as possible. To pay his workers more money would ruin him financially.

These same bosses, however, have no explanation for large increases in salary being given hundreds of under-executives.

They have no explanation for the cousins, uncles, and brothers they are setting up in semi-executive capacities and paying salaries of $100 weekly and up.

America's Youth

Use Ridicule, But Action Is Real Weapon

Youth Not to Be Taken in by Propagandists Who Have Confused Older Generation

THREE months ago, at Princeton university, a group of young men formed the satirical "Veterans of Future Wars," with the avowed intention of obtaining their bonus while still able to enjoy it. As justification for their demand of $1,000 for each and every man available for future wars, Louis Gorin, their national commander, was quoted as saying, "Why not? Many of us, and those the most deserving, will not survive the war. Are we not entitled to enjoy the gratitude of our country while still alive?"

A group of girls at Vassar, intrigued with the idea, immediately formed the first auxiliary organization, the "Future Gold-Star Mothers," whose sons undoubtedly would be killed in future wars. Consequently, they demand government-financed trips to Europe so they "may view the graves of their unborn sons."

Laugh at Propaganda

Now we are informed of a new organization at Harvard, calling themselves "The League of Yellow Journalists," and having for their avowed purpose: 1. The exploitation of patriotism after the manner of Wm. R. Hearst, whom they elected honorary president [conducting active work of a patriotic kind which, they say, is also financially beneficial]; 2. instigation of foreign wars by propaganda; 3. publication of stolen letters and telegrams; 4. manufacture of misleading propaganda; 5. support for all pension and bonus schemes; 6. extermination of the Red menace in colleges, prep schools and kindergartens, enforcement of a law to make everyone take an oath to the Constitution before breakfast, every day.

These organizations show a healthy trend of thought among those slated to become future business and political leaders of this country. We are not going to be misled by rabid economic and political thinking again. The youth of this country are using the potent weapon of ridicule against propaganda of the sort that has swayed the past generations of Americans into wars and their resultant unthinkable burden of debt. By rabidly avowing, with tongue in cheek, undying adherence to persons and institutions that have swayed American thinking in to the traditional rut, these satirical organizations have rendered a public service. People are set laughing, but thoughtfully.

Serious Problem Faced

There is a more basic problem to be solved, the problem of returning 12½ millions of unemployed to tasks in office and factory, the problem of assuring another 38 million employed an income sufficient to provide for their daily needs, with a decent surplus to ensure proper schooling for their children and an independent old age for themselves.

Is it any less ridiculous that 10 per cent of depositors in this country control more than 60 per cent of all bank deposits? Is it any less ridiculous to see corporation executives receiving annual salaries ranging from $75,000 to $200,000 while the laborers in production lines are pitifully scraping by on an annual wage of $850 to $1,300?

Is it any less ridiculous to see the people of the United States paying an approximate annual interest charge of $800-million dollars to a group of private bankers whose control of currency has been extended over the whole field of American business, encouraging it or crushing it at will?

And this in a nation that calls itself Christian, progressive, and a just democracy!

Face Facts Together

We, too, believe ridicule to be a potent force in ridding this nation of unhealthy practices. But in ridding it of privilege and injustice, ridicule is not enough. *Our weapon is active support of the National Union for Social Justice.*

The weekly contributions to this page are, frankly, designed to meet the interests of two groups, divergent in occupation, but one in interests; young workers, and students. Young people employed in factory and office are fully aware of the injustice of a pitiful $12 or $15 weekly wage. They know the unthinkable working conditions of mill and sweat-shop. And students are vitally interested in what concerns their economic future and their opportunities for a home and family.

It is deplorable that there are groups within both classes who, untouched by need or want themselves, feel no responsibility to fight for the common good. They either have good jobs with wages beyond their age expectation, or the family income is sufficient to carry them along without strain. Unfortunately, these are the groups best fitted by education and environment to carry on the program for universal social justice.

Appeal to Thinkers

It is to this type of reader we appeal. *Social Justice is for all, and none may shirk the responsibility of bearing one another's burdens.* It is time to forget petty differences of opinion, it is time to rouse ourselves from apathy to action! There is something definitely wrong with a capitalistic system that permits 60 per cent of the American people to be chained to a standard of living below that we can consider decent.

As Harrison Fryberger, a prominent Minneapolis lawyer, recently wrote: "I deplore the terrible fact that 80 per cent of the tangible wealth of this country is controlled by 4 per cent of the people. I contend that the real problem of this depression is to get that maladjustment rearranged, for after all, this little 4 per cent are certainly not four hundred times smarter than the rest of us."

We appeal, therefore, to workers in every field and every industry; we appeal to high school and university students of every class and every income bracket to unite with us in our constitutional struggle to bring back justice and economic security within the reach of every American, and we invite *ALL* to consider the sixteen principles of Social Justice, and support the National Union that fights to see them realized. Action is our weapon, we do not stop with merely ridicule.

DO YOU CARE?

Are you hearing the beat of the millions of feet
In the march of the Jobless Patrol?
Are you, also, dismayed by the endless parade
Of twelve million men on the dole?

Are you feeling the strain of our youth as they train
For their fight for a place in the sun?
Are you sharing the care of those already there
Lest they lose what so hardly they've won?

Do your eyes fill with tears with those others whose years
Have stenciled those traces of gray
For the use of that clerk whom they next ask for work,
As excuse that he turn them away?

Do you, also, see red at the rise of the head
Of a scarcity carefully planned?
Do you thrill to the hope of a system whose scope
Is abundance unselfishly manned?

Are you someone who dies if the need shall arise
In an effort to fashion a place
For the teaching required and materials fired
In forging the Possible Race?

Are you aching for Age as it writes the last page
Of the race course so futilely run?
Are you gasping for breath in the shadow of death
As these war-clouds obscure the sun?

Does it gripe you to stand with your hat in your hand
While nincompoops shower abuse
On the thought of the best and the hope of the rest
Of the People—"Production For Use."

Nashua, Iowa. —R. E. FRISBY.

Landon's Talk to Youth Stays in the Clouds

IN addressing the high school graduating class at Attica, Kansas, last week, Governor Alf. M. ("Call-me-Alfred, now") Landon in reality addressed the youth of America. The Kansas governor's possible presidential nomination by the Republican party induced the radio corporations to broadcast the speech nationally.

Other than the fact that the broadcasters considered it so, there was nothing in his speech of significance or promise. Among other things the governor credited the youth movement in politics with bringing "a breath of fresh air into a stuffy, smelly room." Here, at least, the governor realized that the old arguments, the old platform promises have outlived their usefulness.

Uncertainty Dangerous

Speaking of the present administration, he said: "Change is always dangerous when people do not really understand what it is they are trying to change," and later, "There are too many prophets in America preaching the doctrine of despair. I believe that one of the outstanding needs of this country is for our leaders, both public and private, to take unto themselves some of the courage of the common people."

The Kansas Coolidge made one vague accusation at past Republican administrations in saying, "Civic virtue can never flourish in a generation that thinks only of itself." In closing, he permitted himself a social observation: "You will have many difficult problems in your community, in your state and the nation which can be solved only by a viewpoint that considers first the greatest good of the greatest number. You will also have to see that no basic changes are made until the people of your community really understand what it is they are trying to change."

Youth Knows Its Mind

What Governor Landon has overlooked is the fact that the Youth of this nation are aware of what it is they are trying to change. We are tired of governmental policies that insure the survival of injustice to the laboring man and the white-collar worker. We are tired of repeated insistence by the orators that under the American system man in the mass has fared better than in any other system in all history. Too many people have too little, and know too much, to continue to find consolation in the thought that they are "better off than the peasants of Germany or Italy."

We have definite objections to this system, and we have a definite program with definite means for reforming our political and economic system through the Congress. Our aims are definite: it is the candidates and platforms that are indefinite. Youth wants concrete plans, it wants candidates definitely committed to a program. Social Justice is that program.

Governor Landon would do well to remember that vagueness is hardly a platform in itself.

NATIONAL UNION NEWS

National Union Not Linked to Townsend Plan

Social Justice Program Seeks to Correct Evil Money System; Other Movements Benefit

A QUESTION often discussed among intimate groups of friends concerns both the National Union and the Townsend Clubs and the effect which the activities of one may have upon the other.

"Suppose Townsend endorses one candidate and Social Justice another. How are we, the common people who should be united on a common ground, ever going to attain our goal if we split in the choice of our candidates? Our cause would be lost before we even started."

In dealing with this question, may we first explain that the National Union is in no way whatsoever connected with the Townsend Clubs. While the principles of the Townsend Plan are most beneficial, it is our conviction that such reform cannot be expected to meet with any degree of success under our present economic conditions.

When the Congressional District officers of the National Union endorse a candidate for Congress they are not interesting themselves in any respect regarding that candidate's opinion of the Townsend Clubs nor his affiliations with that movement.

The aims that the Townsend Clubs are striving to obtain are automatically included in the sixteen principles of the National Union for Social Justice.

Congressional district officers must decide whether or not the candidate conscientiously agrees with our statement that the money question is at the root of all our difficulties and must first be attacked.

Of course there is the possibility that a Townsend candidate may also favor our principles. Indeed, this is likely to occur in many cases. However, we have no jurisdiction over this coincidence. We can only maintain that our candidates are endorsed and approved only after they have advertised that they are in complete accord with the sixteen principles of Social Justice, including the money question.

◆ ◆ ◆

Resignation of Officers

Upon the resignation of an officer of a local unit or a Congressional district, according to parliamentary law, it is necessary that each member be notified beforehand of the election of a new officer to take place at a specified time. This procedure insures the presence of all the members, or at least a great majority of them, so that the new officer is truly a representative of the members of his unit.

It has come to our notice at the Central Office that this rule is not being observed by many of the units of the National Union.

Duty to Support Union

IT BECOMES increasingly apparent to the Central Office that many of the local units are carrying along on the financial support of only about 20 per cent of the members. Each member has a vital part to play in this great movement for economic freedom.

To decide upon a financial setup that is in keeping with the ideals of social justice will be difficult, the National Union for Social Justice having been designed to aid the financially embarrassed. However, if we are to reach our goal, it is essential that every member shoulders this burden to the best of his ability.

This matter has been placed in the hands of the National Union for Social Justice Board of Trustees who soon will evolve a rule that will be in keeping with social justice.

Know Your Social Justice

PRINCIPLE NO. 5

I believe in upholding the right of private property, but in controlling it for the public good.

It is necessary that all property be subjected to control. The ownership of private property does not permit its possessor to do with it as he will. If one owns a shotgun, that is no argument that he may fire it at random, possibly seriously injuring or killing a neighbor. The owner of an automobile has no justification to drive seventy-five miles an hour down the wrong side of a street imperiling life and limb. Likewise, ownership of a factory does not permit its owners to starve the laborers to make profits for stockholders.

All Property a Trust

All property is owned primarily by Almighty God who gave us this earth and the fulness thereof—its fields and forests, its mines and factories—to be used for the common welfare of all men. This is denied by the anti-social financial barons as they place themselves not only on a par with Almighty God, but above Him in that they claim the unlimited use of those properties which they privately own. This doctrine works hand and hand with atheism. It proclaims that we are not our brothers keepers. Finally, this doctrine protests against liberty, as wealthy manufacturers reduce the laboring class into the bondage of economic slavery and forced unprofitable idleness.

To prevent any further destruction, it is the duty of the government to limit the amount of profits acquired by an industry. It is the public duty to see that industry is so operated that every laborer worthy of his hire engaged therein will secure those goods which will be sufficient to supply all needs for an honest livelihood.

Duty of Government

We further maintain that it is the duty of government to secure the production of all those industrial goods—food, wearing apparel, homes, drugs, books, and all modern conveniences—which the wealth of the nation, the natural resources of the land and the technical ability of our scientists are able to produce until all honest human needs within the nation are amply supplied and want in the midst of plenty is banished.

This principle is contrary to the theory of modern capitalism with all of its attendant evils. Modern capitalism produces for the profit to the individual owner—whether solely or in the capacity of a corporation. Social justice advocates the production for use at a profit for the common welfare as well as for the private owner.

Every thinking person will concede the breakdown of modern capitalism. It has failed. On the other hand, the extremes that are advocated by communism are just as assidiously to be avoided. In other words, there is a crying necessity for a middle of the road program that will incorporate the benefits that capitalism has brought and avoid the evils that are so apparent in the doctrines of modern capitalism and communism as well.

For Public Good

Why do we twist and turn our man-made philosophy that private ownership bestows upon its possessor the right to unlimited use? The National Union for Social Justice will defend private ownership. But it will likewise proclaim and maintain that there is a limitation upon the use of such property.

This principle has been so forgotten in our modern industrial life that we must almost change our mental attitude to grasp it. We who are strong must not use our strength to overcome the weak. We who are rich must not use our wealth to perpetuate poverty.

The curtain has rung down upon the past with its organized poverty and its organized greed. As miners lost in the depths of the earth, our exit appears to be cut off by some vast explosion which has shattered the policies and the principles of yesteryear. One by one, like mighty rocks, they come tumbling down the tunnels of the nations. The air conduits and mechanism of faith have been shattered. The noxious gases of discontent and revolution are slowly arising. Communication with the outside world of happiness is all but destroyed. Unexpectedly a lamp with its warm rays of light appears. It is the National Union for Social Justice which shows the way, the truth and a more abundant life for all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A Single Aim

Why has Father Coughlin specifically forbidden the Social Justice units to participate in local movements and to pass any opinion on local questions?

The National Union is interested primarily in national problems because by the correction of the wrongs of our national government the state and municipal governments automatically will be taken care of. We are working where our greatest difficulty lies, at the National Capitol. A definite, single aim will result in a definite gain. A division of effort will get us nowhere.

◆ ◆ ◆

Labor Men in Union

Are members of local organizations, such as Labor Unions, allowed to be officers of the National Union?

Yes. In many cases it is necessary to be a member of a union to be eligible for a position. We certainly could not penalize any person for a situation over which they have no control.

◆ ◆ ◆

Must Be a Ballot

When after balloting there are two highest, not a tie and one, with the permission of the meeting, resigns or withdraws in favor of the high one, would it be permissable to have the secretary cast the ballot for the remaining candidate on a majority vote of such a motion? With a meeting numbering over 400, think of the vast amount of time in balloting again.

Page 140 of the book, "Parliamentary Usage" by Emma A. Fox, reads: "A motion that the secretary or any one person be instructed to cast the ballot should not be entertained under any circumstances, since, if carried, it would to all intents and purposes be an oral vote. If the constitution of an organization or state law under which it is incorporated requires election to be by ballot the opportunity must be given every member to vote by ballot.

CORRECTION

In the May 8th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE Secretary John J. O'Connor, Jr., was inadvertently referred to as state supervisor. The state supervisor for Maryland is H. Ralph Burton.

National Union Units Gird for Campaign in Indiana

Wield Balance of Power in Nearly Every Congressional District of Hoosier State

Fort Wayne, Ind.—(By staff correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE.)—The National Union for Social Justice is prepared to move forward in Indiana.

State offices have been opened at 718 Peoples Bank Building, Indianapolis, in charge of O. P. Craig as state supervisor. Success of Congressional primaries in Ohio and Pennsylvania has inspired Indiana supporters of the National Union. New enthusiasm, a new will to succeed, a new courage and determination to bring about social and economic reform as defined in the sixteen points, are everywhere encountered.

Prior to the Indiana primary election, the Hoosier state was not sufficiently well organized to be as effective an influence in the selection of Congressional candidates as in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The nominations have been made. Among these Congressional nominees the National Union for Social Justice has several warm friends in both parties.

Hold Balance of Power

In practically every district in Indiana the National Union today holds the balance of political power. The districts are politically "close" enough that the National Union can elect or defeat a Congressman in practically any district by sincere and honest effort.

It will be the business of the National Union now to support candidates previously committed to the Sixteen Points. In those districts where there have been no pre-primary statements made by either successful candidate, it will be the duty of the National Union to ascertain which of the nominees are the more friendly to the principles of social justice and then to support that nominee.

The vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill (H.R. 2066) provides an index as to the habits of thought and the friendly attitude on the part of the present Indiana Congressmen toward the National Union and its program.

The membership of the National Union should remember the vote of their Congressmen on this very important measure.

Father Coughlin waged a vigorous campaign for the passage of this Bill for the benefit of the American farmer. The money-changers as vigorously and as consistently opposed its enactment.

Congressmen on Record

On the side of the Indiana farmer, and voting for the Bill among the Indiana delegation in Congress, we find the friends of the people to be William T. Schulte, First district; James I. Farley, Fourth district; Glenn Griswold, Fifth district; Virginia Jenckes, Sixth district; Finley H. Gray, Tenth district; William H. Larrabee, Eleventh district.

Against the National Union, voting against the Frazier-Lemke Bill, were the following Indiana Congressmen: Charles A. Halleck, Second district; Samuel B. Pettingill, Third district; Arthur H. Greenwood, Seventh district; John W. Bohne, Eighth district; Eugene B. Crowe, Ninth district; Louis Ludlow, Twelfth district.

The vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill furnished the crucial test of attitude of Indiana's Congressmen toward the National Union.

Regardless of what members who voted against the Frazier-Lemke Bill may assert or promise regarding the Sixteen Points, between now and the November election, every sincere member of the National Union has a right to weigh such promise in the light of his vote, and subject the sincerity of the promise to the acid test of past conduct. The vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill placed every Indiana Congressman on record. We now know where they stand, and what they think.

Strength in Unity

Every unit president should now assume the responsibility of organizing in his community one more new unit in preparation for the November election.

Only by following the leader can the common mass of men and women in America hope to bring about social and economic reform.

Members must work with their unit officers, unit officers with the district officers, and the district officers with the state supervisor, who is directly answerable to Father Coughlin and the National Board.

In unity there is strength. The National Union is larger than any of its officers. Sincere and conscientious members will not indulge in personalities. They will not question the authority of their officers. There is only one sound and honest philosophy to follow, and that philosophy is that every officer is honest, sincere and conscientious until he has proven himself otherwise.

No Time for Dissension

Dissension, distrust, and suspicion cannot be tolerated in the National Union. It will not be indulged in by those who fully appreciate the significance of the organization, and its purpose. The National Union is not an individual enterprise. It does not exist for the glorification of any individual. It is a reform movement, conceived and born of the idea that it was intended that this government of ours should be a truly representative democracy under the Constitution of the United States.

A movement of social and economic reform, grounded upon the teachings of Christ, and those who oppose the teachings of Christ as fanatical panaceas stand upon the shifting sands of selfishness, greed and avarice. They repudiate the teachings of a lowly carpenter's Son, the Greatest Character of all time.

Middle-class America has given too many of her sons on the battlefields, shed too much blood, toiled too many long hours to allow a small group of selfish plutocratic moneychangers to destroy its handiwork.

America on the March

Middle-class America is on the march toward a new and a better day. Responsibility for the development of the organization in Indiana rests upon the shoulders of its Indiana membership. This membership cannot expect Father Coughlin to carry the entire burden. Indiana is prepared to assume that responsibility. No less than 200,000 members should be the goal between now and the November election. We have a right to demand an accounting from those who desire to serve the people of Indiana as public servants.

The money-changers, the autocrats, the plutocrats, the bureaucrats, the international bankers, the machine politician, cannot stop a reform movement grounded upon sincerity of purpose, honesty, zeal, the Constitution of the United States, and the teachings of Christ.

◆ ◆ ◆

Massachusetts to Watch Candidates

From Massachusetts have come many interesting questions regarding practically every phase of the National Union's activities. This is most encouraging. It proves definitely that the people of the Bay State have not only adopted the principles of this movement but have considered its future with gratifying intelligence and foresight. Among the numerous and varied communications, we note at random the following statements in reference to a much-discussed political angle:

"The president promised to drive the money changers from the temple. We are still waiting for him to keep his pledge. If the president can duck and dodge out from under his promises, what reliance can we place on the politicians who seek to ride into office on a wave of social justice popularity?"

To be sure, we cannot positively determine beforehand whether the candidates who pledge their support to our principles will truly keep faith with us by fulfilling their pre-election promises, once they are in office. However, let us consider that the National Union most certainly has not, and will not, make endorsations in any careless slipshod manner. A thorough and exacting investigation is conducted into the past records and the personal characteristics of every eligible candidate in the various congressional districts. Only after much deliberation are we satisfied to arrive at a final decision. Once the endorsations are made, we will then proceed to lend every effort to place the favored candidates in office, but, of course, no absolute guarantee of satisfaction can be attached to their persons.

Naturally, we cannot hope for a perfect record and must necessarily anticipate a few disappointing instances. Such cases will always occur, inasmuch as we are dealing with human nature and all its fallibilities. It is our firm belief, however, that the majority of the successful candidates will fully realize that their tenure of office depends entirely upon whether they carry out the wishes of their constituents. Should they fail to do so, they cannot hope for re-election. Thus, a weeding-out process will begin, a few early examples serving to warn the remaining office-holders of the fate awaiting them as the result of any laxity.

◆ ◆ ◆

Politicians Active in New York Units

We are forced to warn members of the National Union in New York that there is a strong onslaught of politicians using every method to uproot the good work that has been accomplished by you. Be on your guard for silver-tongued men and women who put up a strong defense for the National Union, but who in reality are the offense attack of the many political factions using every means to smother the enthusiasm and defeat the intent of every energetic soldier in our ranks.

You are, no doubt, aware of the functionings of the Unity Democratic Club, the Flynn machine, the Amsterdam Democratic Club, the Hagan Club, and many other political factions. It would be unfair to charge that every person affiliated with these clubs should be classed as fighting against our cause, for some of our best organizers have emerged from these ranks.

Members of these clubs are more than welcome in the ranks of the National Union as members of the units, but these persons are not permitted, under any circumstances, to become officers, delegates, or speakers for local units.

These are not the people that we must beware of. The ones that must be detected are those who are sent out by the heads of these clubs, to strengthen their cause among those members of the National Union who may be gullible enough to listen to their satiny and ludicrous speeches.

◆ ◆ ◆

Too Many Groups Cause Confusion

A letter was received a few days ago from a unit officer in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, asking whether it is permissible for various unit officers to get together and organize themselves in a central group, and meet in a body once a month. This is neither permissible nor is it necessary.

The Congressional district meetings are primarily for this purpose; so that all officers and delegates of a district may meet and discuss the common problems existing in the units, and so that unit difficulties may be ironed out to the satisfaction of all.

Remember, the discussions and decisions that take place at these district meetings are to be transmitted to the unit members by the officers of the respective units. With this thought in mind you can readily understand why additional officers' group meetings are not necessary and would only tend to cause dissension among those units that were not included.

◆ ◆ ◆

Try This on Your District Assembly

Every meeting of the National Union for Social Justice is important, whether it be "just a unit meeting," a congressional assembly or a national convention; because, without the former you will not have the latter!

The Congressional Assembly of the National Union for Social Justice in the First district of Minnesota has taken steps to organize a speaker's bureau and has endorsed more than 20 speakers from different parts of the district.

In order to dispel the apathy of those units that were not represented, or only partly represented, the assistant state supervisor, S. O. Sanderson of Rochester, will write, and if necessary get in personal contact with, these unit officers. "Minnesota is determined that no unit shall go out of existence by default," Mr. Sanderson writes. "All shall either be revived or reorganized."

EYES and EARS

Continued from Page 1

getting the city home owners' three-year moratorium bill passed by the Senate.

In the House he succeedcd in getting the sub-committee of the Judiciary committee, which has the bill under consideration, to report it favorably to the committee of the whole. That committee has been sitting on it for months, just as John O'Connor's Rules Committee sat on the Frazier-Lemke bill—until the petition of a majority of the members of the House blew them off it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Now Bill Lemke, instead of being resentful of the supine attitude of those city Congressmen who could be diverted from doing one great good just because they had neglected to do another great good, is getting ready to blow up the Judiciary Committee, so that the city owners can get some really effective mortgage relief.

Shortly after the Frazier-Lemke bill was defeated by a gangup of the "Old Deal" Republicans and the "New Deal" Democrats, he placed a petition on the Speaker's desk, calling for the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from the further "consideration" of the home owners' debt moratorium bill.

It will be interesting to see how many city Congressmen will help Bill Lemke help their constituents. How many will sign the petition?

The outlook is not particularly cheerful, even though the petition does put them on a hot spot.

◆ ◆ ◆

Everybody who knows the truth about the determined opposition to the legislation framed by Mr. Lemke and who is willing to be frank will tell you that the Frazier-Lemke bill was opposed—not because it wasn't sound and workable legislation—but because it reduced interest rates and provided money for the government's refinancing of unpayable debts without paying a tribute (or a dole) to the bankers.

Those city Congressmen who were swayed by that consideration, will probably be no more willing to violate the bankers' will in behalf of city owners than they were in behalf of farm owners.

But Bill Lemke will fight for his petition, regardless; he has a solid confidence in the good sense of the American people. He firmly believes that they will stand so much kidding and that then they will assert themselves at the polls in an unmistakable mandate to rid the nation's Congress of those who hearken to the whisper of Wall Street and turn a deaf ear to the loud command of the people whom they represent.

The recorded vote on the Frazier-Lemke bill was a fairly accurate acid test of who's who—and why. The petition to get the city home owners' moratorium bill out on the floor of the House will give further evidence of who is for the bankers and who is for the people.

Bill Lemke was temporarily defeated in his effort to save the farms of the nation from the wealth-concentrating foreclosers. But he has achieved an important objective for the American people in getting them an official record of who is who.

Will the American people make good use of that knowledge at the polls next November?

They already have done so in the Ohio and Pennsylvania primaries.

They will undoubtedly do so in many other states these next few months.

THE "FINGER MAN"

SH-H! NOW LISTEN! HE'LL COME UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. HIS NAME IS "SOCIAL JUSTICE" HE'S A BIG HUSKY GUY — SOMETIMES WEARS OVERALLS — AINT AFRAID OF NUTHIN! HE'LL WALK RIGHT INTO YA - OUGHT TO BE EASY TO TAKE ON THAT ACCOUNT -BUT SA-A-Y DONT MISS! YOU'LL THINK HELL BUSTED LOOSE IF Y'DO! - I'LL TAKE CARE OF YA AFTER YA BUMP HIM
OKEY DOKE, BIG SHOT, LEAVE IT TO ME! SO LONG- I'LL BE SEEIN YA AT THE FUNERAL
MACHINE POLITICS
"CHOPPER" CONGRESSMAN
INTERNATIONAL BANKS

—*Drawn especially for* SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Citizens of Stamford, Conn., Resent Tactics of Congressmen; Propose Independent Slate

Citizens of Stamford, Conn., in a mass meeting to protest the defeat in Congress of the Frazier-Lemke bill and the tactics employed by international bankers' servants to obtain that defeat, presented the following resolution, which Senator Lynn J. Frazier, co-author with Lemke of the farm relief bill, presented in the United States Senate:

"We, citizens of Stamford, Conn., in mass meeting assembled at the Town Hall Plaza, resent the un-American and undemoeratic methods which have recently been revealed in efforts to block and defeat proposed national legislation designated as the Frazier-Lemke bill. We are not here endorsing or opposing the economic features of the Frazier-Lemke bill, but we are publicly protesting against the political treacheries and conspiracies practiced in the Congress by congressional representatives who are the political puppets of racketeers of high finanee.

"We condemn William S. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for injecting the name of organized labor into the fight against the Frazier-Lemke bill, as we contend that there is no justification for Mr. Green's claiming that the great mass of organized labor was behind him and those actions of his which resulted in his placing before the Congress a letter signed by himself condemning the Frazier-Lemke bill and expressing the alleged feelings of organized labor.

"We realize that Senator Lynn J. Frazier and Representative William Lemke have for many years in public office been the consistent champions of the working people of Americn, and we here commend them for the splendid records that they have made.

"We condemn the Representatives to Congress from the State of Connecticut who voted against the Frazier-Lemke bill and who supported the un-American taeties applied by political and financial gangdom for the defeat of the Frazier-Lemke bill. We believe that all of the Connecticut Represeutatives to Congress should be defeated for reelection this year.

"We approve of the proposal to convene a convention for the purpose of affording open expression of all independent voters in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Connecticut. It is the wish of us citizens here assembled that the proposed independent voters' convention select candidates for Congress whose principles and practices will warrant the support of loyal Americans. We propose that two candidates for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District be selected, one to be entered in the Republican primaries and one to be entered in the Democratic primaries in order to insure the election to Congress of a Representative who is truly the choice of the citizens and who will represent them properly in the Congress.

"We request the chairman of this meeting to offer a copy of this resolution to the press and to send a copy to the Honorable Lynn J. Frazier, United States Senator, with the request that he present it for publication in the Congressional Record."

Social Justice Dictatorship Saves Portugal From Reds

Portuguese Students Assert Country Will Not Join Spain in Iberian Soviet Union

By the Foreign Editor

In a letter from Francis J. Carreiro, an attorney at Fall River, Massachusetts, SOCIAL JUSTICE is taken to task for implying that Portugal has, or will, go along with Spain's plan for a union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the Iberian peninsula.

The Portuguese weekly, Novidades, published in Fall River, gives space to a recent radio discourse by the distinguished Jesuit, the Reverend George T. Eberle, of Weston College.

The discourse definitely refutes the imputations of communism in Portugal. "Americans", says Father Eberle, "find it hard to admire a dictator. Europe has seven avowed dictators, but there are actually 13 dictatorial regimes. Strangely enough, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, university professor, student of social justice and promoter of Catholic Action in Portugal, was compelled in a crisis and through patriotic motives to accept a financial dictatorship. His justification comes from the fact that when the rest of the world was in the throes of what has been described as the greatest economic crisis in history, Portugal, under his leadership, was marching well along the road to recovery.

Army's Rule Fails

"In 1926, the army, disgusted with a bankrupt and corrupt republic, made a successful coup d'etat and then attempted to govern the country. The generals found the finances of Portugal in a hopeless muddle and after vain attempts to mend them, as a last resort, they called upon Salazar as the only man able to bring order out of chaos.

"In a year, he not only balanced the budget, but actually announced a surplus of over six million dollars. To the nation this seemed like magic. The man, Salazar, became the center of suspicious interest. His every move was watched.

"As year after year the same feat of turning in a surplus was repeated, a doubting people at last believed, and Salazar became the Nation's idol. In 1931 he began work on his Estado Novo, the New Deal State. Aided by a commission, he drew up a constitution which was approved by a national plebiscite in 1933. General Carmona then made him head of a cabinet to organize his new state.

Plans to End Dictatorship

"Once the new constitution is made operative, Portugal will cease to be a dictatorship. At present, she has advanced from a military to a civilian dictatorship. According to the test of the new constitution, Portugal is to become a 'unitary and corporative republic based on the equality of the citizens before the law, the free access of all classes to the benefits of civilization, and the participation of all the constituent elements of the nation in the administration and in the making of Laws.'

"Chief among these elements is the family, whose rights are defined in strict keeping with social principles and are guaranteed by the state.

"Second only to the family are placed the corporations. All classes in the state, farmers, industrialists, workers and professional men are organized up and down the land to work together in the Christian spirit of unity, justice and mutual help as opposed to the pagan spirit of selfishness, discord and warfare. If this splendid experiment succeeds, its contagion may spread throughout the world.

Salazar Modest Leader

"Salazar personally is modest and retiring. He holds no parades, never raises his voice in fiery speeches, has invented no new shirts or salutes. He still signs official documents with the title, 'Professor of Finance in the Law Faculty of Coimbra.' The antithesis of Hitler, his leadership is that of an inspired teacher. Crystal clear in thought and expression, he enlightens his people; he proves to them that this or that measure is for their best interests and squares with social justice, and then the whole state, civilians and soldiers alike, find themselves making sacrifices and undertaking the tasks he sets."

Continues Father Eberle: "Portugal has wisely avoided the excess and systematic repression of other European states. Outside of the purely political sphere, his government does not interfere, and the daily life of the people is neither impeded nor regulated."

In taking office, Salazar arranged the nation's problems under four heads: the financial; the economic, to regulate production and increase the nation's wealth; the social, the just distribution of wealth; and the political, which in the concrete meant for him to evolve a new constitution suitable to the character of his country.

Established National Bank

To aid both industry and agriculture, Salazar established a national bank which granted credit on easy terms to farmers and industrialists alike. The means of transportation were improved, large sums being spent on new and old roads, and a hydro-electric scheme was set on foot to provide cheap current for factories.

With the whole country thus organized on a national scale, capital and labor are asked to work harmoniously together for their common good and not in the spirit of class warfare. Strikes and lockouts are banned and a Labor Board has been created to arbitrate differences.

The corporate state is founded upon the idea of Capital and Labor organized to work in unison and harmony, with the government standing by to foster this unity as far as is possible by law and education and when disputes arise, acting as the final and impartial umpire to prevent strikes and lockouts. Having introduced the right of collective bargaining, Salazar is in a position to point out the weakness of the modern labor unions.

He complains that they were formed "against" somebody or something, either the state or the employer, whom the worker looks upon as an enemy, or even against fellow workers. Salazar keenly realizes that in the corporative state, the rulers, if they are to remain impartial judges between capital and labor, must remain above and outside of private business.

The idea of a Totalitarian state, Salazar repeatedly rejects as essentially pagan and incompatible with Christian civilization.

Cleveland Council Welcomes Convention of National Union

An emergency resolution expressing the appreciation of the city of Cleveland to the National Union for Social Justice for the selection of that city as the place for the holding of the 1936 national convention; and commending the efforts of those who are bringing this convention to Cleveland, was passed by the Cleveland city council.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas, it is altogether fitting and proper that in a great civic celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Cleveland as a city, that in addition to the Republican National Convention, the convention of the Socialist Party of America, and the American Legion Convention, that such a significant national convention as that of the National Union for Social Justice should round out an outstanding program for the celebration of this historic event, and

"Whereas, the city of Cleveland is sensible of the honor conferred in being selected as the convention city for the 1936 convention of the National Union for Social Justice, and

"Whereas, it is recognized that the energy and industry of many of our citizens has been instrumental in bringing to Cleveland this great convention, and their successful efforts deserve the highest commendation, and

"Whereas, this resolution constitutes an emergency in that the same provides for the usual daily operation of a municipal department; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the council of the city of Cleveland:

"Section 1. That conscious of the honor conferred upon this city in being selected as the convention city for the 1936 convention of the National Union for Social Justice, a hearty civic welcome is extended to this convention to participate in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Cleveland as a city, and congratulations and highest commendations are extended to those who have been responsible for securing this convention as a part of the great civic celebration.

"Section 2. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and to the national officers of the National Union for Social Justice.

"Section 3. This resolution is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and, provided it receives the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to council, it shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its adoption and its approval by the mayor; otherwise it shall take effect and be in force at the earliest time allowed by law.

"Adopted April 15, 1936.

"JOSEPH A. ARTL,
"President of the Council.

"H. C. MILLER,
"Clerk of Council.

"Effective April 15, 1936.

"Approved by the mayor April 15, 1936."

Social Justice Laws to Meet Needs of Age

To the Editor: In March 13th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, American youth so generously offers its help to the youth of New England to check the movement of textile mills to areas where industrialists can exploit the more gullible group of workers.

To my mind, this opportunity is open to industries who favor sweat shop conditions for human labor and since it is a national question, it can only be checked by an act of Congress, as it would mean industrial suicide for industrial states to enact laws to adjust hours and wages to conform with the producing capacity of modern machinery.

The federal government should enact laws that will meet the requirements of our mechanized age even though it might require an amendment to the Constitution; but before that is possible, all Democrats and Republicans who are opposed to, or have failed to interest themselves in, Social Justice must be retired from public office.

We are slowly recuperating from a condition that was created when workers were deprived of the opportunity to help produce the products they consume; but this recuperation has no permanent value because it is based on the principles of borrowed money, all of which will have to be paid back with interest to the bankers.

Since it will be impossible for industry to absorb the unemployed under our mechanized system for profit, public works will have to provide a living annual wage for the unemployed, if the ideal of equal opportunity is to be preserved for the American workers.

Since our lawmakers have failed to solve the cause of unemployment, perhaps God has found a solution by destroying much of our wealth, which eventually must be replaced by the use of common labor regardless of age or political affiliations.

In conclusion, I wish to thank American youth for its co-operation to solve our economic ills. I believe that solution will eventually be found through the efforts of the National Union for Social Justice, because it has concentrated its efforts to correct the evils in national politics. And I hope that eventually it will be a guiding light to correct the evils that can be found in state and local politics as well.

—**Patrick J. Gaughan.**

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

PRESS REVIEWS

The Echo Cites Great Conspiracy

The Echo of Buffalo has words of fine praise for SOCIAL JUSTICE and also has noted observantly that little attention (beyond sniping attack) has been given to its quite phenomenal growth. Says the Echo:

"Father Coughlin's manifold activities, always subjected to a lynx-eyed scrutiny, is quite incomprehensible even to the layman who can little appreciate the infinite pains that must constitute the warp and woof of the spoken and written word.

"A few short months ago, this champion of Christian Social Justice, announced the launching of a weekly periodical. It seemed incredible that this could be added to an already staggering burden. Yet there it lies before us obviously bearing the Coughlin stamp on its every page and department. Not a bit of promotion preceded its appearance; naught but a characteristically confident announcement heralded its birth. Yet here it is, coming to us and some half million other regular subscribers, that have passed the captious inspection of the postal department! It is simply incomprehensible!

"But more incomprehensible still is the relative conspiracy of silence that surrounds these achievements. If Father Coughlin succeeds in his proposed program of education and reform it will not have been with the help of the usual fanfare of American ballyhoo. Yet to millions he is an anointed leader. May God direct him along the arduous path of his most singular and extraordinary career."

◆ ◆ ◆

Bray and Blow!

Blowing their own horns were the five porcelain donkeys which President Roosevelt sent to the National Hobby Show in Washington, according to Time Magazine. The donkeys squat on their haunches, tooting saxophones.

◆ ◆ ◆

Blast at Steel Labor Policy

The May issue of Fortune, the dollar-a-copy magazine, sold to high-powered business executives, contains a blistering indictment of the labor policy of the United States Steel Corporation. The corporation's attitude toward the labor problem, the Fortune writers say, "is that there isn't any problem."

Fortune states Labor's case against the steel trust as follows:

"It is charged with depressing wages and lengthening the hours of labor, with spying upon its workmen both inside the plants and in their homes, with debauching unions, corrupting union leaders, and with imperturbable aplomb grinding down its workers day and night. . . . Above all the corporation is attacked for suppressing any measure of democracy, not only in its plants but in the communities that it dominates. . . . The corporation is believed to impose its labor policy on the steel industry as a whole and on the companies from which it purchases supplies, thus constantly widening the spread of unorganized industry."

◆ ◆ ◆

Communists Won't Fight Roosevelt

The threat of a coalition of liberal and left-wing forces to defeat Franklin D. Roosevelt in the November election collapsed with the announcement by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, that no national Farmer-Labor ticket would be put in the field this year.

Promises of support, tendered to Mr. Roosevelt by "an overwhelming majority" of labor units upon which a united-front workers and farmers party would have to depend for success, led Mr. Browder and his associates to conclude that it was "too late in the day to expect" a 1936 Farmer-Labor slate.

The dominant note in the Communist campaign, Browder said, would be the slogan, "Keep the Hoovers, Landons and Hearsts out of Power."

◆ ◆ ◆

Do You Watch the Elections?

—From the National Oil Derrick.

"You may think that elections have nothing to do with your business and, you need not concern yourself about them, but Congress and state legislatures have become as important to the oil industry as boards of directors of companies engaged in the business—in fact, probably more so.

"Not only do these legislative bodies lay taxes and other financial levies against business, but through them, complete governmental control and regimentation may be imposed. Officials chosen in the elections this year can seriously affect YOUR business, improve it, or even ruin it."

◆ ◆ ◆

Prodigal Sons —and Daughters

"Prodigality is using a two-cent stamp to send a receipted bill to a merchant whose place of business is within ten blocks of your office," observes the Belleville Daily News Democrat. "It is incurring a two-cent penalty on a book from a public library by keeping it a day overtime. It is paying 10 cents for a package of smoking tobacco that you could get for nine cents if you took the trouble to shop around."

The philosophical Illinois editor continues:

"Prodigality is preparing six cocktails for four people or eight cocktails for six people, without ascertaining in advance whether there is one lady who doesn't take them or one gentleman who has suddenly gone on the wagon. It is providing two chickens for dinner when one might suffice with judicious carving.

"It is using the telephone for a toll call when, if you waited a little longer, the person called might be expected to call you. It is neglecting to change the washers and letting the spigots drip. It is throwing a razor blade away when you could get another shave—though not a very clean one—out of it.

"It is ordering a heavy lunch on the day you are invited out to dinner. It is taking a prejudice against a pair of socks and buying a new pair just because the old pair has been darned and darned. It is purchasing a new straw hat at the beginning of the season instead of waiting until after July 4.

"It is taking more butter on your plate than you need. It is throwing away half a bottle of ginger ale just because the cap has been removed and it may be a little flat. It is parking your car in a parking space without making an exhaustive search for a vacancy on the curb. It is paying a nickel for a magazine, when you know perfectly well you won't read more than one article in it.

"Prodigality, in short, is a criminal negligence in the matter of looking after the pennies, with the result that the dollars will not look after themselves."

◆ ◆ ◆

Nation Unworried by Red Virus

An example of the incredulous and sneering attitude so often displayed toward warnings of communistic activities in schools and colleges may be observed in the latest edition of The Nation. Editorial comment on an appropriation of $15,000 by the New York state legislature for investigating such activities ridicules the likelihood of school children rising up in revolt and overthrowing the government. Such an interpretation is of course absurd. The danger lies in the fact that our children and young people are being schooled in communism during their impressionable years, so that when they reach the age of suffrage they will be ardent and loyal supporters. By that time it will be too late to do anything about it, and ten years will be ample time to raise a generation of Red enthusiasts.

There is plenty of evidence, not only in New York state, but in every state in the Union, that radical principles are taught by teachers in high schools and professors in college. Their judgment and opinion are naturally respected by the pupils who have been sent to these instructors for knowledge. Any doubt or honest skepticism is dispelled by the consciousness of their own immaturity and inexperience. It is taking an unfair advantage, but communistic methods have always been sly and insidious.

In Cleveland, Ohio, there are atheistic Sunday schools, and in New York City, as well, where children are taught from infancy that there is no God and to hate anyone who believes in God. Thus the ground is prepared for future sowing of the seeds of communism.

Farm Holiday Leader Mourned

The death of Milo Reno, 71, farm leader of Des Moines, Iowa, who headed the National Farmers' Holiday Association, removes from the American scene a spirited battler in the people's interest. The United Press dispatches on the occasion of his passing paid tribute to the late farm leader as a man of action. Says the U. P. writer:

"Amid the clatter of overturned milk cans, the shouts of angry, dispossessed farmers and the glare of torches which lighted farm picket lines in a half dozen states, Reno leaped into national prominence as leader of the farm strikes of 1932 and 1933.

"During the dark days of 1931 and 1932, when farms were going under the auctioneer's hammer at scores of forced sales daily, Reno's biting tongue and forceful character lashed disgruntled agrarians into a rebellious "left wing" organization—the Farm Holiday association.

"Under that organization's guidance, mass resistance to foreclosure and tax sales spread from Ohio to Texas, and Reno preached the doctrine of "cost of production." His leadership carried into effect a national farm strike, pledging farmers to "buy nothing, sell nothing," until the goal of cost of production plus a reasonable profit had been achieved.

"Reno's harsh voice rang, his grayed head bobbed, and his clenched fist was raised in determined pronouncements at meetings throughout the farm belt states. The strikes failed as a means of withholding farm produce from low priced markets. But their threat of agricultural revolt; the nooses which farmers dangled ominously from barn doors to warn sheriffs who came to foreclose, stirred state legislatures to action. The mortgage moratorium became law."

◆ ◆ ◆

Definition From Public Defender

"Social Justice is the half-way point in the swing of the pendulum between the two extreme points: individualism and communism."

◆ ◆ ◆

Calling the Turn on Mussolini

"Abraham Hawariat, an Ethiopian stranded in Shanghai, walked into the Italian Consulate and demanded a free ride to Addis Ababa," according to Christian Science Monitor. "I see in the newspapers that Ethiopia lost the war and that I am no longer a subject of Haile Selassie but a citizen of the Italian empire," Hawariat told the consulate officials. "I want to go home, if you will be so good as to buy me a ticket." He got the ticket and the Italian consulate got a taste of empire responsibility.

◆ ◆ ◆

Political Magic

—From the Marine City (Mich.) Independent.

Did you ever think what gullible suckers we voters are? We know the magician doesn't really pick money out of the air. We know water doesn't run up hill. But we never seem to learn that political magic is no different from stage magic, except the price of admission is more.

Alphabetically Speaking!

"Unless these new deal Democrats
Stop pulling bureaus out of hats,
I fear that soon we'll have to get
A new and better alphabet!

Now, what this country needs today
Is less and less of N.R.A.,
B.U.N.K. and E.T.C.,
But more and more of C.O.D.

For in the sweet, sweet bye and bye,
Somebody has to P.A.Y.,
For all this "Jack" the U.S.A.
Is handing out so free today.

Our star of hope is growing dim;
We'll soon be on the B.U.M.,
We'll struggle, starve and break our necks
To meet the future T.A.X.

Unless I make an N.G. guess,
It's time to send an S.O.S.
And stop this flood of I.O.U.
And I mean stop it P.D.Q.

So I beseech you, F.D.R.,
Don't stretch this alphabet too far;
My shirt is gone; now, mister, please
Don't take away my B.V.D.'s.

Lemke Battles Against Overwhelming Odds

Colleagues in Congress Parade Inflation Fears to Defeat Farm Relief Measure

By the Farm Editor

Washington, D. C.—The Frazier-Lemke plan of refinancing farm mortgages by the federal government went down to a glorious defeat in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, May 13th.

Congressman William Lemke, in an argument that had no answer, on the floor of the House of Representatives, drew the deadly parallel between this administration's financing of the public debt and the proposal to refinance the mortgage debt of America.

Time and time again over the radio has it been brought home to the American people that the federal government issues its bonds, which are evidences of debt, and sells these bonds almost exclusively to the banks of the country. These bonds bear interest and become the property of the bank which buys them.

How Banks "Buy" Bonds

But the banks do not pay for the bonds. Whenever a new billion in bonds is issued the banks have precisely the same number of dollars in cash as they had on the preceding day when they "purchased" the bonds.

All the bank does is to enter upon its ledger a credit to the government of the United States for the face value of those bonds and the government is permitted to draw at will against that credit.

Whenever a banker needs actual money to meet the withdrawals of the government against that credit, all he has to do, under present law, is to load those bonds into a truck and back up to the platform of any Federal Reserve Bank and deposit them, in return for which he receives currency of the United States.

In turn all the Federal Reserve Bank has to do is to ship those bonds to the Treasury of the United States and be reimbursed at their full face value with the clean, crisp currency of the government Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Only Cost Is Printing

In other words, the bonds are liquid and they can be converted into cash at the will of the owner, provided that owner is a banker and a member of the Federal Reserve system. In the meantime while the bank is using the currency it is drawing interest on the bonds which it still owns.

At what cost does the banker convert a government bond into cash? It is at the cost of the printing of that currency, which averages 30 cents for each $1,000. The cost does not vary with time. The bonds may be left for years but the charge is only for the currency—30 cents per $1,000—irrespective of the time it is used.

Let us consider that there is $3-billion of bonds held by a certain bank and that these bonds draw 3 per cent interest. The bank which invests in this type of property receives a gross income of $90-million a year, and any time that that bank desires the $3-billion in cash it can have the $3-billion in clean, crisp currency for $900,000. In other words, the government pays the bank $90-million a year as interest on $3-billion and then cashes its own bonds for a charge of $900-thousand.

The Frazier-Lemke Plan

The Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill provided for the issue of bonds to the extent of $3-billion. If these bonds were not purchased then the government was to issue $3-billion in currency to pay off the holders of farm mortgages.

Instead of paying the government $900,000, the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill proposed to pay annually $45-million for the money, over a period of 47 years. Instead of the bankers' fee, the Frazier-Lemke 1½ per cent interest approximates $957-million. And yet the enemies of the bill called this "inflation!"

Behind the government bond is a promise to pay and behind the Frazier-Lemke refinanced mortgages are the farms of America, evaluated at $32-billion at the depth of the farm depression values.

Reserve Provided For

Section 7 of the bill, the section that the international bankers did not like, became the center of all arguments on the floor of the House of Representatives, May 12, 1936. The section reads as follows:

> "In case all of said farm-loan bonds are not readily purchased, the Land Bank Commissioner shall present the remainder to the Federal Reserve Board, and the board shall forthwith cause to be issued and delivered to the Land Bank Commissioner Federal Reserve notes to an amount equal to the par value of such bonds as are presented to it."

Mr. Lemke went further. He satisfied those who still adhere to the ruinous old fiction that money is gold. He provided for a reserve of gold behind the currency of the Treasury used to refinance the mortgages in the following language:

> "Provided, however, That the president, in his discretion, by executive order, may set aside a gold fund in the Treasury, as a reserve for such notes, out of free gold in the Treasury or out of the exchange stabilization fund created by section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and maintain such a reserve fund in an amount equivalent in dollars to not less than 20 per cent of such notes outstanding."

Mr. Lemke outlined clearly the various provisions of the bill. He outlined the problem of farm debt with 80 per cent of the acreage mortgaged, and answered every question thrown at him by friend or enemy in the well of the House of Representatives.

Argue for Bill

Supporting Mr. Lemke on the floor in order of their introduction into the argument were Congressmen:

Paul J. Kvale, of Minnesota.
William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Matthew A. Dunn, of Pennsylvania.
Hampton P. Fulmer, of South Carolina.
Gerald J. Boileau, of Wisconsin.
Thomas O'Malley, of Wisconsin.
Randolph Carpenter, of Kansas.
Fred L. Crawford, of Michigan.
William A. Ashbrook, of Ohio.
Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa.
W. D. McFarlane, of Texas.
John A. Martin, of Colorado.
Roy E. Ayers, of Montana.
Isabella Greenway, of Arizona.
John E. Rankin, of Mississippi.
Alan T. Goldsborough, of Maryland.
Compton I. White, of Idaho.
Harold Knutson, of Minnesota.
Jesse P. Wolcott, of Michigan.
John E. Miller, of Arkansas.
Josh Lee, of Oklahoma.
John R. Mitchell, of Tennessee.
Karl Stefan, of Nebraska.
Usher L. Burdick, of North Dakota.
Walter M. Pierce, of Oregon.
Merlin Hull, of Wisconsin.
Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas.
Gardner R. Withrow, of Wisconsin.
James W. Mott, of Oregon.
Vito Marcantonio, of New York.
Jack Nichols, of Oklahoma.
Fred C. Gilchrist, of Iowa.
Verner W. Main, of Michigan.
R. T. Buckler, of Minnesota.
Sam C. Massingale, of Oklahoma.
C. G. Binderup, of Nebraska.
Knute Hill, of Washington.
Jed Johnson, of Oklahoma.
Kent E. Keller, of Illinois.
Martin Dies, of Texas.

The Opposition Battery

Those Congressmen who argued in opposition to the bill follow:

William B. Barry, of New York.
Braswell Deen, of Georgia.
Wall Doxey, of Mississippi.
George A. Dondero, of Michigan.
Emanuel Celler, of New York.
Charles J. Colden, of California.
Edward A. Kenney, of New Jersey.
Earl C. Michener, of Michigan.
Marvin Jones, of Texas.
Harold D. Cooley, of North Carolina.
David J. Lewis, of Maryland.
Andrew J. May, of Kentucky.
Richard M. Kleberg, of Texas.
William L. Fiesinger, of Ohio.
William R. Thom, of Ohio.
Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.
John B. Hollister, of Ohio.
John D. Dingell, of Michigan.
Theodore A. Peyser, of New York.
Daniel A. Reed, of New York.
Maury Maverick, of Texas.
Charles I. Faddis, of Pennsylvania.
Michael K. Reilly, of Wisconsin.
John Lesinski, of Michigan.
Charles L. Gifford, of Massachusetts.
William B. Bankhead, of Alabama.
Fred Biermann, of Iowa.
Joseph L. Pfeifer, of New York.
Vincent L. Palmisano, of Maryland.
Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois.
Fred J. Sisson, of New York.

What were the arguments presented against the bill?

Deen, of Georgia, feared the greatest political organization in the history of the nation rising out of the act.

Fumble by Dondero

Dondero, of Michigan, clearly showed he had not read the bill, for he feared that the bill provided that a man who lost his farm in 1922 could regain it from a third party who had purchased it.

Celler, of New York, wanted to include city dwellings.

Kenney, of New Jersey, feared the issuing of currency against bonds which had not been sold, and yet favored the issuance of currency by the Federal Reserve Banks against securities even though they included the worthless Insull securities.

Michener, of Michigan, feared the extension of the principle to cover city dwellings.

Cooley, of North Carolina, professing his love of the American farmer, exclaimed that he would not depart from the leadership of the great party now in power and follow some fantastic monetary scheme advocated by "a Republican leadership."

Mr. Cooley attempted to confuse the issue by expressing sympathy for the poor city dwellers, utterly forgetful that their representatives made no such battle for low interest rates as did Mr. Lemke for the farmers of America.

Lewis, of Maryland, made his plea for the life insurance companies; he protested against "inflation."

Others Cite Their Fears

May, of Kentucky, twenty years a banker, regarded the Frazier-Lemke bill as dangerous. He feared inflation.

Fiesinger, of Ohio, argued that the Frazier-Lemke bill violated a monetary principle coming down through the centuries, and that principle was that money belonged to people and not to the state. He predicted a dictatorship if the bill would pass. He asserted that only 10 to 15 per cent of the farms are in distress. He feared the inflation of prices which might result from the bill.

Fish, of New York, although arguing that in times of depression or at any other time, we cannot rob the farmers and the home owners without promoting communism and socialism. Nevertheless Ham Fish, by his own language, would rather rob them by a charge of 6 per cent interest and .3 per cent amortization than vote for monetary inflation.

Hollister, of Ohio, confined himself to the inflation argument.

Dingell, of Michigan, was not opposed to the bill, he claimed, because of "inflation," but he desired its provisions extended to the Home Owner's Loan Act.

Barry, of New York, likewise wanted the farm bill extended to include the city dwellers.

Peyser, of New York, centered on a defense of the insurance companies.

Reed, of New York, told the old story of John Law and the French assignates.

Green Letter Lost Effort

Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, read a letter secured from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, after 10:30 o'clock in the morning of May 13th. (The day the vote was taken.)

Congressman Sumners, of Texas, protested against the American farmer running out ahead of public opinion and public support.

Doxey, of Mississippi, charged that only 15 per cent of the farmers would be benefited and frankly admitted at the end of his address that he was merely following the Democratic leadership of the House.

Colden, of California, protested against the farmer paying less interest than Los Angeles, California.

Marvin Jones, of Texas, chairman of the agricultural committee of the House offered a substitute bill.

Lesinski, of Michigan, offered an amendment to include the Home Owner's Loan Act mortgagors as beneficiaries.

Attacks "Radio Priest"

Gifford, of Massachusetts, spoke in part as follows:

> "There is no lack of suspicion in some of our minds that if this bill should pass, some radio priest might exclaim, 'See the scalps dangling at my belt. See the results I have accomplished over the radio during the past several weeks. I have got those fellows frightened now!' How we have enjoyed, and been persuaded by, that voice which we hear so many Sundays cursing Republicans and Democrats alike. We cannot help but feel there must have been influence from somewhere that even the voice of labor is unheeded by its customary followers."

Palmisano, of Maryland, pretended that he, too, wanted the city homes included.

Sisson, of New York, asserted that the experiment would put the United States into the mortgage business for all time.

O'Connor, of New York, extended his remarks with a defense of the Rules Committee.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

An Announcement

This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.

Wake Up, Idlers!

Editor of Social Justice: It is very peculiar how so many people will laud Father Coughlin to the skies, rebroadcast his discourses, sign registration cards, thereby becoming members of the great National Union for Social Justice and will not go two blocks away to attend their unit meetings, will expect lifetime subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE for their little contributions made, and are extremely loath to be placed on committee work that involves a little time or effort.

They become easy-chair critics of our national difficulties but are willing to let Father Coughlin and the unit officers labor to remove the victims of the circumstances out of the mud.

It is no wonder that the politicians and the money-changers have a strangle hold on America! Our resistance is too weak, indifferent and unorganized.

Wake up you idlers, do your part. Don't impose the whole burden on your great national leader and a few local officers. Don't be slackers, but fearless soldiers for your country as well as for your own benefit to come.

All meetings should have at least 75 per cent attendance.

—President Unit No. 64, Ohio.

◆ ◆ ◆

Borah's Answer "Adequate"

Dear Father Coughlin: Since reading your open letter to Senator William E. Borah, which appeared on the front page of SOCIAL JUSTICE on April 17, we have been intensely interested in learning Senator Borah's reply. On page 3 of the current issue you have printed his reply, together with editorial comments, which we consider very unfair to Senator Borah. We cannot believe that you personally wrote or approved this comment, and we feel strongly that the person who did write it should be summarily dismissed.

We have re-read Senator Borah's reply several times and consider it a definite statement of his position on the money question. His position should now be entirely clear to every member of the National Union for Social Justice, and he should be entitled to the unqualified endorsement and support of every member.

Honest Money Founders, Inc.,
Chicago, Ill. J. E. Bistor, President.

◆ ◆ ◆

Would Endorse Borah

To the Editor: Without any direct brief for Borah, the logic of your left-handed compliment to this presidential candidate does not seem to be borne out from your own statements and the Senator's published letter on the "Money Question," nor from the averments of Father Coughlin with Borah's simple and clear indictment of this issue, as contained in the radiorator's book on money.

I cannot see where Senator Borah has been less specific on the importance of money than the National Union leader, nor wherein he is not entitled to the same approval, on his long record, principles and convictions, as Father Coughlin has publicly stated should be accorded those Congressmen who are running for re-election.

The important thing, to my way of thinking, is the performance of these men, where there has been performance, rather than pledges to the principles of Social Justice. However desirable the latter, their fulfillment remains to be proven, and Borah, or anyone else of like service in Congress, cannot be expected to go further in meeting requirements for the endorsation of the National Union, or any other bloc, than the latter is willing to go in endorsing him.

Since it comes down actually to a question of electioneering, there must be a give and take or a common meeting ground on the objectives of legislation probable of accomplishment at this time and the best administrative leadership available, and no fundamental social justice principles of course should be sacrificed.

Worcester, Mass. —C. L. H.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Name Is Fullman!

To the Editor: The sub-heading "Might Serve People Now," on page 1 of your May 8th issue, is almost an invitation to Wm. M. Berlin to run as an independent candidate in the fall in the 28th Pennsylvania district. I am sure the unit officers and delegates in this district would strenuously object to Mr. Berlin as an independent candidate.

On page 9 you have given my name as Victor A. Pullman. It should be Victor G. Fullman. I received officially 5,825 Democratic votes and 442 Republicans wrote my name on the Republican ballot.

Please make the necessary corrections.

Latrobe, Penna. —Victor G. Fullman.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ban Coughlin; Welcome Reds

To the Editor: It may interest readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE to learn that the Chicago park district board on May 1st allowed a May Day parade through Grant park, Monroe street and Michigan avenue, the police chief issuing a permit for the line of march, which extended west on Randolph street to Union park, although it was known that all traffic would be tied up in the evening rush hour.

Less than a year ago this same park board refused Father Coughlin the use of Soldier Field in the same Grant park for a mass meeting on a paid rental basis, on the ground that "park facilities should never be used for dissemination of propaganda upon political and economic subjects of a controversial nature."

The red agitators were allowed to assemble in Grant park, carrying signs and streamers bearing propaganda upon "political and economic subjects of a controversial nature," wave red flags and shout and sing red songs and finally speak in Union park! Who ordered this unfair discrimination against Father Coughlin?

As a Chicagoan, I regret that Chicago, which has had so many excellent mayors in the past, is obliged to endure the present city administration.

Chicago, Ill. —A. F. Ryan.

◆ ◆ ◆

It's Up to You

To the Editor: Green is selling the workers to big business. What are we going to do about it?

New Rochelle, N. Y. —K. Hornley.

◆ ◆ ◆

Print the Principles

To the Editor: The new weekly paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, exceeds all expectations. Please accept my heartiest congratulations. It is concise, definite and gloriously frank and its freedom from ambiguity is refreshing. Its truth is wholesome and uplifting.

To the hungry seeker of facts, who has for so long been surfeited with the stench of every-day mess of political, economic and social sewage which flows through the columns of the daily press, SOCIAL JUSTICE is like a breath of perfume wafted from a garden of fragrant spring flowers after a wholesome cleansing rain. I look forward eagerly to each weekly issue.

Assuming that suggestions to the editor are both permissible and acceptable, I wish to submit the following suggestion to you:

I take it that the sixteen cardinal points of the N.U.S.J., to which every member subscribes, are really the constitution of the organization. I believe that to every member of the N. U. S. J. these sixteen points strengthen and glorify our allegiance to our federal Constitution and to our Americanism.

These sixteen points should be our flag, our banner, to be kept unfurled to the breeze and constantly flying to the full view of every citizen of the United States, particularly those youngsters who are nearing the age of suffrage and those who have just attained it. My suggestion is that enough space be given to print these sixteen points in every issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

This will keep our platform and our pledge constantly before the eyes of every reader.

—Dr. George E. Kalb.
Columbus, Ohio.

◆ ◆ ◆

What, Another Hoover?

To the Editor: The American public is now being taken for one fine, sweet ride on a super wave of propaganda that is well oiled and high geared. We learn that we have discovered a genius—a superman—a man who can stamp out crime. It's a 10-to-1 bet the American Liberty League has already held the G. O. P. convention behind the scenes and they have nominated J. Edgar Hoover.

Did we not witness a similar wave of propaganda for Coolidge—the man whose boom cost America $100-billion—and later Herbert Hoover, who completed the wreckage?

I should say J. Edgar is a super-man in some lines. He spends $100,000 trying to catch Public Enemy No. 1, but nothing happens except more propaganda for Mr. Hoover. Finally a reward of $5,000 is offered. Stool pigeons turn up by the thousands and the miracle happens.

Sure, P. T. Barnum was right when he said, "The American people like to be humbugged." To this I would add "and they love to pay for it."

After three years in the bread line, I have a government job and cannot talk, think or write politics. So please withhold my name and address if you print this.

—A Government Man.

◆ ◆ ◆

Green of the A. F. of L.

To the Editor: A few nights ago I heard an official of the American Federation of Labor say President Green sent out a general order to all the A. F. of L. locals to destroy all Industrial Union organizations and I also heard, on the March of Time radio program, President Green send out an order to all the friends of labor in Congress to kill the Frazier-Lemke Bill. Well, it was killed for the time being.

Many times I am wrong in the suggestions I offer, but I think I am right now. The sooner the A. F. of L. is rid of Green and his kind, the sooner we will have a real A. F. of L.

If every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE could be loaded up with 100 per cent pure union ideas, within one year our A. F. of L. locals would be social justicized by the social justice men already in them. I can promise you there is no argument that will stand up against a social justice argument so I am asking you to give your members food for thought.

Chicago, Ill. —W. J. S.

◆ ◆ ◆

A Worker's Protest

To the Editor: I am a member of the National Union, also a subscriber to the paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. While reading the April 24th and May 1st issues, I read some interesting articles written by the Labor editor.

As one of those who has worked for the General Motors Corporation, I would like to express my feelings on the conditions that exist in these plants.

I have worked for two and a half years in an automobile assembly plant. All the cars are assembled on an endless chain. From the time the whistle blows in the morning till quitting time, this chain runs continuously, with time out only for lunch. The men have to keep up with the chain or they get their walking papers. They do not have a second to rest or get a drink of water, unless the chain stops. When they get home, there are times when they are too tired to eat and they fall asleep without eating.

The total number of people working for the General Motors Corporation is 211,000 men and women. Each has his own particular operation to perform on every car. From 60 to 72 cars are produced per hour, which is more than a car per minute, so you can judge for yourself the condition of the modern "chain gang" in these factories.

The company pays the men at whatever rate they choose to give them, not what the men deserve. If the pay envelope were doubled, the men would still be underpaid, for the work they have to do. There were fewer men working at this plant in 1935 than 1934, working longer hours, producing more work for less money. That is how General Motors made their big profits in 1935.

Yonkers, N. Y. —J. A. P.

◆ ◆ ◆

Praise for Social Justice

To the Editor: We have just received another issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE and have no words that can express our great satisfaction and appreciation of this honest, straightforward effort to help your fellowman.

Do not be discouraged. You are bound to win. Almighty God is with you because you are in the right.

We, as Social Justice members, would like to be doing more for the cause. We talk social justice to our neighbors and friends and hand the paper to others to read.

How anyone who thinks can criticize such good, sound reasoning, is more than we can understand. Anyone who sticks to party regardless of principle in this crisis, either has a selfish, personal aim, or is just plainly ignorant of their duty.

It is gratifying to note how many others are getting their eyes opened to the true situation which is proven to us by this open forum. We wish to thank you for a *real* New Deal in a publication that is not bought by political parties and consequently can and does fearlessly publish the truth.

—Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Rorick.
Caledonia, Ohio.

◆ ◆ ◆

Women Work for Less

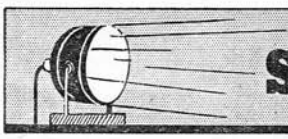
To the Editor: About 11 million, or approximately 25 per cent, of all wage earners in the United States are women. The proportion has been increasing steadily since the depression, when industry, in its struggle to survive, turned more than ever to the cheapest labor available. Women workers more than filled that reservoir of cheap labor which had begun to dry up with the stoppage of immigration.

An employer cannot ask a married man with a family to work for $12 a week, but he can secure women to work for that wage. Thus women get the jobs while married men move on to the relief roles. The claim that women also support dependents ignores the fact that such action is voluntary and cannot be compared with the legal compulsion which binds married men.

We appear to be confronted with the alternatives of either awarding the available jobs to married men or else eliminating the one way support provision of the marriage contract, thus placing married men on an equal basis in the competition for jobs.

The present unemployment impasse is largely due to the feminist attempt to be equal and unequal at the same time: dependent women demanding support from men while free women work these same men out of their jobs by underselling them in the labor market.

New York, N. Y. —John J. Herlihy.



SEARCHLIGHT on the

Court Rejects Bolshevistic

THE American public is now victim of an avalanche of malicious propaganda damning the United States Supreme Court and the Constitution because the Supreme Court has rightfully pronounced the Guffey Coal Bill unconstitutional. On the same day, May 18th, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals declared the resettlement experiment unconstitutional, and cast a legal shadow over the numerous novel works and construction projects in which the New Deal is wallowing.

It is deplorable that many widely quoted individuals, together with many newspaper editors, are either well-paid mouthpieces of the international money power, or woefully lacking in understanding of the principles of our government; hence fail to comprehend why these New Deal acts were declared unconstitutional.

Many seem anxious to lend a hand to the international bankers in their desperate efforts to destroy not only the majority's private property rights, but even personal rights guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

Publicized Comments

Mr. John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who was instrumental in the passage of the Guffey Coal Act, said:

"It is a sad commentary upon our form of government when every decision of the Supreme Court seems designed to fatten Capital and destroy Labor."

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The decision is very disappointing. It emphasizes the growing need of organization among the workers. After all, we must rely on our economic strength. If we cannot enact legislation of this kind in an orderly way, we irresistibly will be drawn to use our economic power."

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said:

"I think that the greatest help President Roosevelt has received from any source has come from the Supreme Court by its setting aside the humanitarian legislation he has helped to put through the Congress."

W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, had the following to say:

"I only hope that the United Mine workers will realize that only by organizing will they get anywhere and that they will have sense enough to stay in their own union and use their own economic strength and not depend on the government to get something permanent for themselves."

Court Saved Working Man

Gov. George H. Earle made this statement:

"No one reveres the United States Constitution more than I, but I sincerely believe that if a slender majority of the court is to place legalistic consideration above the intent and purpose of the Constitution to provide for the general welfare—the people eventually are going to lose confidence in our fundamental charter of liberty."

Labor Leaders and Governor of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: Is your understanding of the fundamentals of government such that you do not comprehend the tremendous justice that six United States Supreme Court Justices have rendered to the American working man by casting out laws which a supine and unintelligent Congress has passed?

If not invalidated, these perfidious acts would have rapidly undermined a government that has protected the wage earners in their rights to acquire and own homes, enjoy the full franchise of citizenship, the benefits of freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, trial by jury, and the pursuit of happiness with unrestricted opportunity for both economic and cultural advancement; except for the restrictions *illicitly* imposed by the *specially privileged* creators and manipulators of money.

Why Unconstitutional

The purpose stated in the Guffey Coal Act, as declared by the title, were:

"To stabilize the bituminous coal mining industry and promote its interstate commerce; to provide for co-operative marketing of bituminous coal; to levy a tax on such coal and provide for a drawback under certain conditions; to declare the production and distribution of such coal to be affected with a national public interest; to conserve the national resources of such coal, and to provide for the general welfare, etc."

By the terms of this Act every producer of bituminous coal within the United States would come under its provisions.

Among other things, legislative averments of law by way of inducement to the enactment were stated as follows:

"That the right of mine workers to organize and collectively bargain for wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment should be guaranteed in order to prevent constant wage cutting and disparate labor costs detrimental to fair interstate competition, and in order to avoid obstructions to interstate commerce that recur in industrial disputes over labor relations at the mines."

Good Intentions vs. Law

The court held that the stated purposes of the Act, while they might appear beneficent, the *means* set forth for their attainment were in violation and in excess of the specific powers granted by the States and the citizens to the federal government. The court said:

"These, it may be conceded, are objects of great worth; but are they ends, the attainment of which has been committed by the Constitution to the federal government? This is a vital question; for nothing is more certain than that *beneficent aims*, however great or well directed, can never serve in lieu of constitutional power. . . . Whether the end sought to be attained by an act of Congress is legitimate is wholly a matter of constitutional power and not at all of legislative discretion.

"Legislative congressional discretion begins with the choice of means and ends with the adoption of methods and details to carry the delegated powers into effect. The distinction between these two things—power and discretion—is not only very plain but very important. For while the powers are rigidly limited to the enumerations of the Constitution, the means which may be employed to carry the powers into effect are not restricted, save that they must be appropriate, plainly adapted to the end, and not prohibited by, but consistent with, the letter and spirit of the Constitution. McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316,421. *Thus, it may be said that to a constitutional end many ways are open; but to the end not within the terms of the Constitution, all ways are closed.*"

Act Obviously Coercive

Relative to other major provisions of the Act, the court briefly stated:

"It is very clear that the 'excise tax' is not imposed for revenue, but exacted as a penalty to compel compliance with the regulatory provisions of the Act. The whole purpose of the exaction is to coerce what is called an agreement — which, of course, it is not, for it lacks the essential element of consent. One who does a thing in order to avoid a monetary penalty does not agree; he yields to compulsion precisely the same as though he did so to avoid a term in jail."

It is noted that the Act used the word "co-operation," but the court said that the terms of the Act provided for coercion.

"Much stress is put upon the evils which come from the struggle between employers and employees over the matter of wages, working conditions, the right of collective bargaining, etc., and the resulting strikes, curtailment and irregularity of production and effect on prices; and it is insisted that interstate commerce is greatly affected thereby. But, in addition to what has just been said, the conclusive answer is that the evils are all local evils over which the federal government has no legislative control."

The only possible fault to be found with the Supreme Court is that it might have mercifully pointed the path for an uninformed Congress to refer to a (perhaps equally) uninformed State such matters as have not been delegated by the superior power to its federal agent through the Constitution.

Duplicates Red Commissars

The Act conceded arbitrary power to enslave working men. A labor board consisting of three members was to be appointed by the president. Upon this board was conferred absolute authority. This duplicates the Commissars of Red Russia with absolute power over all working men. The working men of America would soon find, as did the laborers of Russia, "that there is no unem-

MONEY CHANGERS

Congressional Act . . . . .

ployment on a slave plantation." Working men could no longer voluntarily decide to accept the terms of employers. They could and would be forced to work under the restrictions of wage payments, working conditions, etc., dictated by three political appointees.

It begins to look as though freedom will eventually have to be individually asserted, to save it from being dissipated by organization.

"The power conferred upon the majority is, in effect, the power to regulate the affairs of an unwilling minority. This is legislative delegation in its most obnoxious form; for it is *not* even delegation to an official or an official body, presumptively disinterested, but to private persons whose interests may be, and often are, adverse to the interests of others in the same business. . . . And a statute which attempts to confer such power undertakes an intolerable and unconstitutional interference with such personal liberty and private property."

This delegation is so obviously arbitrary, and so clearly a denial of rights safeguarded by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, that it should be unnecessary for any reasonable man to give it a moment's consideration. There are innumerable court decisions repeating the principle embodied in the fifth amendment to the Constitution. (Part of the Bill of Rights.)

Are Majority Deluded?

"The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion."—Edmund Burke.

Will the American people supinely permit a later move to change the membership of the Supreme Court so that false tenets of the New Deal may be applied to the end that liberty, economic freedom and human justice shall be obliterated in this country that once sincerely sang "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The repeated condemnation by our Supreme Court of Congressional acts is a tribute to the intelligence and integrity of those justices who refuse to condone unjust laws which violate honest principles. The Court's decisions should be warning to American citizens that they must seek men of higher quality to occupy the Congressional seats once held by the illustrous statesmen who founded and developed this republic.

The Halls of Congress have repeatedly resounded admissions that the strange New Deal acts did not originate in and were not written by committees of Congress.

Don't Blame the Court

It is unintelligent to censure the Supreme Court for invalidating perfidious acts. The condemnation should be placed upon the Congress who passed such acts and the president who went so far as to command their passage. Congress and the president should know the limits of legislative acts under the Constitution of the United States, otherwise, are they *not unqualified* to take an oath "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States?"

In all New Deal decisions the Supreme Court has been carrying out the cardinal rules laid down by the Constitution of the United States and ratified by the people *"that the general government can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted, but be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication."* (Justice Story, 1816.)

Before the Constitution was ratified, the citizens saw to it that it contained specified methods of revision or amendment. If the Constitution needs changing, let those changes be rightfully submitted to the citizens and openly and fully discussed. Let the mysterious power that is now trying to stealthily change our form of government step out in the open and allow the citizens to see the personalities and learn their motives and objectives.

Citizens Can Intervene

Obviously, the most important immediate duty of every citizen is to choose and elect men who understand that the Senators and Representatives are the law makers, and the president the executor of such laws as conform to the Will of the People — the Constitution of the United States.

The president should not dictate which laws shall pass, "must" pass, or not pass at all. The Congressmen were not sent to Washington to destroy the citizens whose agents they are, and take it upon themselves to change a government that was actually "of, by and for the people," until termites seized the most important prerogative of Congress and assiduously set about to destroy liberty and opportunity for all but themselves.

The money changers' servants remind us of "must"tangs of Indian lore, galloping wildly over our political prairies and trampling down every sign of life and growth.

Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest of American statesmen, had a remedy for the betrayal of a government trust:

"The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

Constitution Necessary

Why has every president from George Washington down to and including Franklin D. Roosevelt, been required to place his right hand on a New Testament and solemnly swear before the entire nation "to uphold, protect and defend the Constitution?" Because the citizens, in ratifying the Constitution, placed limits upon the powers of those whom they elect as their agents. The Framers of the Constitution, and the citizens who ratified it, knew the absolute necessity of a written Constitution:

"In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution." (Thomas Jefferson.)

"The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism. . . . The theory of necessity on which it is based is false." (Supreme Court in ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall. 1.)

"In almost every convention by which the Constitution was adopted, amendments to guard against the abuse of power were recommended. These amendments demanded security against the apprehended encroachments of the general government." (Chief Justice Marshall in Barron vs. Baltimore, 7 Pet. 250.)

Legislation With An Objective

The whole course of American legislation, since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913, and particularly in the past fifteen years, has tended to destroy whatever freedom still remains. It has been openly proclaimed by the organizers of the political economic government which has found favor in the eyes of every administration, and particularly the New Deal Administration, that "the day of individual enterprise is over." In other words, the life of every one, outside of the controllers of finance and their puppets named on the control boards, is to be at the mercy of the few favored large corporations; the trusts, and the boards and bureaus of control at Washington, who are to exercise supreme control over all the trades, industries and farms of America. Such legislation entails the complete enslavement of the American people to irresponsible groups of international financiers who have originated and controlled the Central Banks of the world.

The future of America is more seriously menaced at the present time than at any previous period in our history, and the only chance for averting final disaster is by opening the eyes of an unseeing and exploited people to their perilous situation.

If those who have noisily condemned the Supreme Court, and inferred that its decisions injure Labor and benefit Capital, would devote a brief period to a study of the fundamental principles of a government beneficent to the governed, they would, if loyal citizens, spend the rest of their time helping to remove the unconstitutional legislation from the statute books. It is those who have violated the most important provisions of the Constitution who are responsible for the enactment of perilous laws which are vehicles of a Herculean effort to destroy all rights of the working people and forever entrench the power of an international financial minority.

It is obvious that the working and middle classes in America are being fed skillful propaganda to induce them to believe that the Supreme Court of the United States is their enemy, and is rendering decisions to benefit the rich and injure the poor; that the Constitution of the United States is an outmoded document and that abiding by its provisions causes want and poverty, whereas the fact is that we have not as yet learned to live up to it.

Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

Where Do We Go From Here?

MORE than eight months have been expanded in organizing the National Union.

In 269 Congressional districts units have been established and district officers elected.

In some of these districts Congressional candidates were endorsed and nominated at the primary elections. In the majority of districts, however, no endorsements were made.

In Ohio and Pennsylvania, for example, the members of the National Union have performed their first task. But from Ohio, we have learned a lesson which must be made known to all other members of the National Union.

Here it is:

In Toledo two candidates were endorsed, one a Republican and the other a Democrat. Both were successful in winning the nomination.

After the smoke of battle cleared away, the disappointed enemies of social justice began to reform their shattered ranks. At first, it was difficult for us to believe that their plans, which were "grapevined" to us, should be taken seriously. But on the presentation of fulsome evidence, it was clear that the defeated Democrats and disappointed Republicans had bargained with each other to join their forces against the National Union at the November elections!

For years every intelligent person knew that there was little or no difference between the two old political parties. As I wrote elsewhere in this issue, the Republicans and Democrats differed on accidental things like tariff, but never for a moment differed on their common and mutual support of the money changers.

Thus, openly in the House of Representatives the two old parties of depression and exploitation fought the Frazier-Lemke Bill. That was startling evidence. Now, at Toledo, and elsewhere in Ohio, the same two old parties are conniving how to join forces against the National Union.

Where do we go from here? If your primary elections are over, you have a bigger fight than ever on your hands. This is no time to stop! This is no time to permit your enthusiasm to wane!

The enemy is just awakening! If you pause to rest, the outcome in November is as certain as is next Christmas. The old, well-oiled, ably manned machines that are now joined together will demolish the National Union as they steam-roller their crushing way to victory.

Meanwhile, our Ohio victory evidently has bestirred them. Duffy's defeat has angered them.

If, in the past, they played sham battle with each other, in the future, they will stop at nothing.

That the two old parties, which never come to an issue on the bankers' right to exploit and impoverish the masses, are terrorized by the rising challenge of the National Union, is further demonstrated in the subtle efforts of the public press to play down our success in the Ohio and Pennsylvania primaries.

As an example, one of the more widely known columnists —whose consistent defense of the old, predatory order of things is equally well known—thought to soften the national impact of our Ohio and Pennsylvania victories by what seems to be deliberate falsification.

In a recent column this writer said:

"The half dozen Coughlin victories in primaries (Pennsylvania and Ohio) lead most sound observers here to expect that his force in the next Congress will be enlarged but little."

The facts are that, in Pennsylvania, out of the 34 districts, National Union endorsed candidates were nominated in 12 districts.

In Ohio 15 endorsees were nominated in 13 districts out of a total of 22.

This means that, instead of "half a dozen," if a nominee endorsed by the National Union can be elected in each of these districts at the November elections, the members of the National Union will have sent, from only two states, 25 Congressmen to add their votes and their abilities to the cause of social justice for all the people.

So don't worry about what you read in the papers. On the contrary, take new inspiration and courage from my assurance to you that, when the banker dominated press resorts to such thinly-disguised misrepresentation, they know you are charging onward to victory. We all know that it is their aim to stop you ***at any cost.***

Keep informed on the true facts by reading SOCIAL JUSTICE. Fill in the gaps in your ranks—in every state —every member of the National Union has the duty and the brilliant opportunity to see that in his state the National Union wins the Ohio and Pennsylvania type of victory.

I plead with each member to obtain at least two more members, who will be formed into units under the direction of the state supervisors.

If you do this, I promise you the greatest victory the people have ever won!

So, Onward! More recruits! More reserves! More battalions!

More units in every Congressional district!

We must be able to do our part doubly by next November.

Within two or three weeks, I shall be able to disclose the first chapter of a plan which, if followed out, will discomfort the erstwhile sham battlers, both Republican and Democrat.

We must go to victory from the primaries!

Charles E. Coughlin

MICHAEL HARRIN
7527 RICHMOND AVE
DETROIT MICH
3-7